

By J. C. NESFIELD, M.A.

USES OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH. Globe 8vo. 6d.

OUTLINE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. Globe 8vo.
1s. 6d. KEY, 2s. 6d. net.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, PAST AND PRESENT.
Globe 8vo. 4s. 6d. KEY AND COMPANION, 2s. 6d. net.

HISTORICAL ENGLISH AND DERIVATION. Globe
8vo. 3s. 6d.

MANUAL OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COM-
POSITION. Globe 8vo. 2s. 6d. KEY, 2s. 6d. net.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR ELEMENTARY
SCHOOLS. Globe 8vo. Sewed. Book I., 3d.; Book II.,
4d.; Book III., 5d.; Book IV., 6d.

JUNIOR COURSE OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Globe 8vo. 1s. 6d.

ORAL EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Globe 8vo. 1s. 6d.

SENIOR COURSE OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Globe 8vo. 3s. 6d. KEY, 1s. net.

ERRORS IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION. Globe 8vo.
3s. 6d.

GUIDE TO THE STUDY AND COMPOSITION OF
ENGLISH. In Five Parts. Globe 8vo. Rs. 2.8. KEY,
Re. 1.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN ENGLISH COMPOSI-
TION, ORAL AND WRITTEN, FOR USE IN INDIAN
SCHOOLS. Globe 8vo. Book I. (Stages I. and II.).
4 annas. Book II. (Stages III. and IV.). 5 annas.
Book III. (Stages V., VI., and VII.). 6 annas.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, BOMBAY, & CALCUTTA.

LESSONS
IN
ENGLISH COMPOSITION
ORAL AND WRITTEN
FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

BY
J. C. NESFIELD, M.A.
AUTHOR OF 'ENGLISH GRAMMAR, PAST AND PRESENT,'
'HISTORICAL ENGLISH AND DERIVATION,' ETC.

BOOK II
(STAGES III. AND IV.)

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON
1910

*First Edition March 1910
Reprinted June and October 1910*

CONTENTS

PART I.

CHAP.		PAGE
I.	CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS	5
II.	ORAL EXERCISES IN VERB AND SUBJECT	8
III.	ORAL EXERCISES IN THE USE OF ARTICLES	16
IV.	ORAL EXERCISES IN TENSE, VOICE, AND PARTI- CIPLE	21
V.	REPRODUCTION OF SHORT TALES AND DESCRIPTIONS	31

PART II.

VI.	ORAL EXERCISES IN SEQUENCE OF TENSES	39
VII.	TO COMBINE TWO OR MORE SIMPLE SENTENCES INTO ONE COMPOUND SENTENCE	43
VIII.	TO SUPPLY PREPOSITIONS AFTER CERTAIN WORDS	49
IX.	TO SUBSTITUTE EQUIVALENT WORDS	62
X.	TO SUPPLY OPPOSITE WORDS	71
XI.	TO SUPPLY MISSING WORDS AND REPRODUCE EX- TRACTS	75
	APPENDIX ON THE CONJUGATIONS AND INFLEXIONS OF VERBS	85

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

To the Teacher.—It rests of course with the teacher to select the subjects on which conversational lessons shall be given. A few notes, however, are herewith appended on subjects, some of which have been taken from Appendix II., pp. 102-110, of *Suggestions for the Consideration of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools*, published by the Board of Education in 1905.

There are four points in connection with lessons of this kind to which the teacher's attention is invited:—

(1) The student should not be allowed to answer a question or express a fact by a single word, even though a single word may be enough to express what he means. He should be asked to say what he has to say in the form of a *complete sentence*, consisting of the Subject, the Verb, the Object of the verb if the verb is Transitive or used Transitively, and lastly the Complement of the Verb if this is necessary to the sense. A fragmentary or incomplete sentence does not ensure the needed practice in composition.

(2) The enunciation must be clear. No mumbling, gabbling, or slurring of syllables must be allowed. Thus *running* must not be spoken as if it were *runnin'*. Such a word as *punctually* must not be slurred, as if it had only three syllables. The word *only* must not be sounded as if it were *on'y*, nor *water* as if it were *wa'er*. The speaking must be slow enough, and at the same time clear enough, for the whole class to hear distinctly every word that the speaker says.

(3) The pronunciation must be correct, especially that of the vowel sounds. Thus *lane* must not be sounded as if it were a mixture of *lane* and *line*, like the *ai* in *aisle*. *Time* must not be sounded as *toime*, nor *told* as *tould*. *Something* must not be pronounced as *somthink*. *D* must not be pronounced as if it were *ch*, nor *th* as if it were *v*: thus we sometimes hear *dew* pronounced as if it were *chew*, and *scather* as *fevver*.

(4) Grammatical accuracy must be insisted on. *Them things*, for example, must not be used for *those things*; “*didn't ought to go*” for “*ought not to go*”; *hisn* for *his*; *us* (when it is the subject of a verb) for *we*.

Subjects for Conversations with Notes.

1. Bread.—From what grain bread is made—what is done to the grain to make it into flour—what is done to the flour to make it fit for food—where wheat is grown—in what kind of climate or temperature it is grown—how wheat is sown—what is done to the soil before the grain is sown—how long it takes for the grain to ripen after it is sown—what is the colour of a field of wheat when the wheat is ripe—why heavy rain is mischievous when the crop is ready to be cut—what is meant by a “sheaf.”

2. A pen.—What a pen is used for—the different materials of which a pen can be made :—(1) a reed—much used in Eastern countries ; (2) a quill—where the quill comes from ; (3) metal ; what a nib is—into what a nib is fixed—a nib sometimes made of brass—sometimes of steel—sometimes of gold—ink is used for all kinds of pens or nibs—with which of our fingers the handle of the pen is held.

3. Cotton.—Chiefly grown from a seed—but also produced by a tree—why the cotton-tree has been called wool-bearing—of what use is the cotton produced from a tree—of what use is the cotton produced from seed—which of the two is the more generally useful, and why—what is made by spinning—what is made by weaving—in what climates the cotton-plant grows—what seed is found inside the cotton-fibre—what use is made of this seed.

4. A door.—What is the shape of a door—why it is made longer than it is broad—what material it is made of—what the door is made to swing on—what the hinges are made of—to open or shut a door what do we take hold of—by what means a door is made fast—what is a doorpost—what is a doorsill.

5. A table.—What its different shapes may be—what material it is usually made of—the two main parts, the legs and the board or slab—why the legs are made of equal length—the different uses of a table—why the surface is made smooth and flat.

6. Paper.—Different colours of paper—which colour is most common for writing on—of what materials paper is made—the chief uses of paper—what stuff is used for writing on paper—what instrument is used for writing on paper—what is meant by saying that some paper is brittle—of what material is brittle paper chiefly made—why brittle paper is not of much use—what blotting-paper is used for.

7. Sand.—What the difference is between sand and dust—what sand is made from—how sand is made by nature—how it can also be made by man—in what kinds of places sand is chiefly found—what it is used for—what is the usual colour of sand.

8. A clock or watch.—What the difference is between a clock and a watch—where do we keep a clock, and where a watch—what does the big hand of a clock point to—what does the little hand point to—how we can find out the time without a clock or a watch—why it is more convenient to have a clock or a watch—how many hours a clock or watch is made to tell—whether it is always silent with the change of hour.

9. A chair.—Of what material it is chiefly made—what supports the seat—why the seat is so called—of what materials the seat may be made—why the supporters of the seat are called legs—why the part against which we lean is called the back—what is the ordinary height of the seat above the floor of the room—why the legs of a chair are made of equal length.

10. A potato.—How many potatoes can be produced from one root—at what time of the year the potato is planted—how long does it take before the new crop is ready—what is the eye of a potato—the kind of skin that a potato has—what must be done to a potato to make it fit for food—how it can be known from the tops of the plant that the potatoes are full-grown.

11. Chalk.—What its colour is—why it is used for writing on a blackboard—where it comes from—whether it is brittle or tough—what use is made of chalk when it is mixed with water only—what use is made of it when it is mixed with water and sand.

12. A snake.—What is the name of the class of animal to which a snake belongs—the shape of a snake—what it lives on—whether the bite of a snake is always venomous—the size of a snake's teeth—the shape of a snake's tongue—the thickest part of a snake's body—in what kinds of places water-snakes live—where do land-snakes chiefly live—which of the two kinds is least poisonous—how often a snake changes its skin.

13. An owl.—Why it is seldom seen during the day—what kinds of food it lives on—why it is called a bird of prey—what kind of voice it has—when its voice is chiefly heard—in what kinds of places an owl builds its nest—why the owl is disliked and feared.

CHAPTER II.—ORAL EXERCISES IN VERB AND SUBJECT.

To the Teacher.—This chapter is in continuation of Chapter II. in Book I., which the student is supposed to have mastered.

1. Two Singulars connected by “or,” “nor.”—
When two Singulars are connected by *either . . . or*, or by *neither . . . nor*, the verb is Singular :—

Either James or John *is* to be promoted.

Neither James nor John *is* to be promoted.

Precautions :—

(a) When one Subject is Singular and the other Plural, put the Plural last and make the verb Plural :—

Neither he nor his partners *were* present.

(b) When the Subjects are not of the same person, the verb takes the person and number of the Subject that stands nearest to it :—

(i.) Either James or I *am* to get the prize.

(ii.) Either you or James *is* to get the prize.

But it is always possible to repeat the verb :—

(i.) Either James *is* to get the prize, or I *am*.

(ii.) Either you *are* to get the prize, or James *is*.

Exercises in § 1. (To be done orally and at sight.)

(a) Insert *is, am or are, was or were, has or have, do or does* :—

1. I see that snow or rain —— about to fall.
2. Neither the cock nor the hens —— in the yard.
3. By what time —— you or your father decided to go ?
4. One or two apples —— been picked up ripe.
5. Neither the man nor his wife —— much work.
6. Neither the moon nor the stars —— now visible.
7. To what place —— the man or his son wish to go ?
8. Neither the master nor his pupils —— idle.
9. Neither he nor you —— heard of this before.
10. No girl or boy —— allowed to play in school.

(b) Reproduce the following sentences so as to give two verbs in place of one :—

1. Neither the farmer nor you have any right to be here.
2. Either you or your brother is expected to come.
3. Neither he nor you are deserving of any praise.
4. Neither he nor I have much work to do.
5. Neither you nor he does the work required.
6. Either he or you are to blame ; perhaps both of you.
7. Neither my father nor I have seen him before.
8. Either the boy or I am to be blamed for this.
9. Neither he nor you were asleep at such an hour.
10. Neither my partner nor I have ever seen you before.

2. Two Singulars connected by "as well as;"—

When two Singular subjects are connected by *as well as*, the verb is Singular :—

A box as well as a book *has* been lost.

Precaution :—

If the two subjects differ from each other in number or person or both, the verb takes the number and person of the Subject that stands *first* :—

- (i.) My partners as well as I *were* ruined.
- (ii.) I as well as they *am* tired of this work.

These sentences might be rewritten as follows, the verb being mentioned twice, once for each Subject :—

- (i.) I *was* ruined and so *were* my partners.
- (ii.) They *are* tired of this work, and so *am* I.

Exercises in § 2. (To be done orally and at sight.)

(a) Insert *is*, *am* or *are*, *was* or *were*, *has* or *have*, *do* or *does* :—

1. This horse as well as that —— for sale.
2. The horse as well as the rider —— hurt by the fall.
3. James as well as I —— won a prize this term.
4. I myself as well as James —— won a prize this term.
5. Beauty as well as wealth —— fallen to her lot.
6. The cock as well as the hens —— calling for food.

7. The hens as well as the cock — calling for food.
8. A garden as well as a stable — near the house.
9. A garden as well as stables — near the house.
10. Stables as well as a garden — near the house.

(b) Reproduce the following sentences so as to give two verbs in place of one :—

1. His enemies as well as his friends admire him.
2. A horse as well as cows is needed for this farm.
3. Her good looks as well as her voice are much admired.
4. John as well as his friends was present on that day.
5. The moon as well as the stars is shining brightly.
6. He as well as you deserves to be blamed for this.
7. The pupils as well as the master have worked hard.
8. My father as well as I is a stranger in this place.
9. Stables as well as a cow-shed are needed here.
10. The keeper as well as the cows was drenched.

3. Two Singulars connected by "not only" . . . "but also."—When two Singulars are connected by *not only* . . . *but also* or *but*, the verb is Singular :—

Not only England, but all the world *feels* the loss.

Precaution :—

If the two Subjects differ from each other in number or person or both, the verb takes the number and person of the Subject that stands *last* :—

Not only he, but his servants *were* blamed for that.

Such a sentence might be rewritten as follows, the verb being mentioned twice, once for each Subject :—

He *was* blamed for that, and so *were* his servants.

Exercises in § 3. (To be done orally and at sight.)

(a) Insert *is* or *are*, *has* or *have*, *was* or *were*, *do* or *does* :—

1. Not only silver, but gold — dug in this country.
2. Not only my sister, but I myself — taken ill.
3. Not only I, but my brothers — been invited.
4. Not only the Thames, but the Severn — frozen.
5. Not only cows, but a horse — grazing in that field.

6. Not only a horse, but cows —— grazing in that field.
7. Not only elm-trees, but ivy —— growing well here.
8. Not only I, but my children —— been disappointed.
9. Not only hope, but confidence —— been restored.
10. Not only bread, but tea and buns —— provided.

(b) Reproduce the following sentences so as to give two verbs in place of one:—

1. Not only the stars, but the moon is shining bright.
2. Not only the mother, but the children are absent.
3. Not only my neighbours, but I myself am displeased.
4. Not only the king, but his subjects are injured.
5. Not only his horse, but his oxen have been stolen.
6. Not only the flowers, but even the grass is withered.
7. Not only his threats, but his promise was forgotten.
8. Not only your friend, but you yourself were praised.
9. Not only the hounds, but the huntsman has vanished.
10. Not only the earth, but the planets are round.

4. Singular subject with Plural verb.—A noun in the Singular number, if it is used in a Plural sense so as to imply several persons or things taken *separately*, is followed by a Plural verb. (A singular noun used in a plural sense is called a Noun of Multitude.)

- (i.) The jury *are* divided in their opinions.
- (ii.) The jury *consists* of twelve persons.

In (i.) the noun *jury*, although it is Singular in form, is Plural in sense. It signifies here the persons who were on the jury; for it is said of them that they (the individuals) *are* divided in their opinions.

In (ii.) the noun *jury* is Singular both in form and in sense. It signifies here the jury as one body or one collection of men; for it is said of this collection that it consists of twelve persons.

Exercise in § 4. (To be done orally and at sight.)

Insert *is or are, was or were, has or have, do or does*:—

1. Your pack of hounds —— larger than mine.
2. The pack —— scattered about in various places.

3. That fleet —— not consist of more than ten ships.
4. The people —— much amused at that sight.
5. That gang of seven thieves —— been broken up.
6. The gang —— nearly all caught : only two escaped.
7. The audience —— too large for a hall of that size.
8. The audience —— much pleased with his singing.
9. The company —— excited by what they heard.
10. The A.B.C. Company —— formed a few years ago.
11. The cattle —— out grazing in the field.
12. The fourth class —— nearly all present.
13. The class —— too large to be taught by one man.
14. The poultry —— much mischief among flowers.
15. The gentry of this place —— not like dirty roads.
16. The crew —— not consist of more than twenty.
17. The crew —— standing about in different places.

5. Plural subject with Singular verb.—A Plural noun, when it represents a whole considered as one quantity or collection, or when it is the title of a book, is followed by a Singular verb :—

The “*Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*” is a popular tale.
Seven hundred pounds a year is a good income.

6. Precautions.—The student must be on his guard in such examples as the following :—

(a) **You was.**—This is very bad English. *You* is Plural ; and therefore, even when it refers to a single person, the verb must be Plural :—

Where *was* you, my friend ? (Change *was* to *were*.)

(b) **With.**—When we say “A man with his dog,” this means the same as “A man and his dog.” But the former must be followed by a Singular verb ; the latter by a Plural one.

A man with his dog *hare* come. (Say “*has* come.”)

This is wrong, because there is only one Subject “man” ; and therefore the verb must be singular.

A man and his dog *have* come.

This is right, because here there are two Subjects connected by "and."

(c) **News, means.**—These nouns, although they are Plural, are followed by a Singular verb. Custom has so ruled.

Good news *has* come this morning.

The means used by him *is* not known to us.

(d) **Number.**—This noun, though Singular in form, can be followed by a Plural verb, when it is used in a Plural sense:—

A large number of them *were* present. (What was present ?

Not number, but *the persons* who made the number *were* present.)

But when this Noun is used in a Singular sense, the verb following it is Singular:—

The number of workmen *is* small.

(e) **None.**—This is a contraction of *no one*; and hence we might expect that the verb following would be always Singular. But when several persons or things are spoken of, the verb following is usually Plural:—

None of them *have* come. (Right.)

Here the verb is Plural, because the mention of "them" implies plurality.

(f) **Each, every; either, neither.**—The noun following these adjectives is always Singular; and therefore the verb following such a noun must be Singular also:—

Each (man) of them *was* present. (Right.)

Every bush and every tree *was* in bud. (Right.)

Neither (man) of these two men *are* wanted. (Wrong.)

Every bush and every tree *were* in bud. (Wrong.)

Miscellaneous Exercises. (To be done orally and at sight.)

(a) *Correct or justify the following sentences:*—

1. You *was* late in coming to school ; wasn't you ?

2. Good news *have* come to-day ; he will recover.

3. Neither reward nor punishment *are* to be expected.

4. Nothing but dismal swamps lie before our path.
5. A carrier with his horse and dog have just arrived.
6. Every man and every horse were urgently needed.
7. Are either of these horses yours? No; neither.
8. Not a word of these lectures were well understood.
9. None of the men selected was found really fit.
10. A large number of cattle is grazing in that field.
11. The audience was not agreed on that point.
12. The carriage and the horse is both valuable.
13. When sorrow or misfortune befall us, we knows a true friend from a false one.
14. The poultry in our yard is picking up seed.
15. I likes good dry weather for cutting grass.
16. There's four or five persons coming over to-day.
17. There's as many as fifty sheep grazing on this moor.
18. Either James or you is sure to come out first.
19. My box as well as my book have been lost.
20. The sum of twenty shillings a week were paid me.
21. A garden full of flowers look very beautiful.
22. I myself as well as my partners were at fault.
23. They, and not he, has to pay the penalty.
24. Both write clearly ; neither of them make blots.
25. Every man on board except two were taken ill.
26. Oil with good lamps are used here at night.
27. A large number of men has come asking for work.
28. To write well or to speak well are difficult.
29. Energy and hope, like faith, removes mountains.
30. Dogs as a general rule is more faithful than cats.
31. Nothing but rain-clouds were seen on that day.
32. Neither he nor she were able to find out that secret.
33. To make this field more fertile than it is, much digging and draining is needed.
34. True energy with pluck were displayed by him.
35. The danger of delays have been much insisted on.
36. Every tree and every bush have begun to blossom.
37. The number of men employed were very great.
38. Whereabouts was you, when my letter reached you?
39. The gentry living here sees no harm in this practice.
40. Neither he nor I has anything to do with it.
41. The horse and its rider seems to be rather tired.
42. The mother with two children are standing outside.
43. Every person both old and young were admitted.

44. The quickness of his movements are wonderful.
45. The habit of noticing and attending to small matters of detail help to make a man trusted.
46. How old was you on your last birthday ?
47. Two sheep were struck, but neither were killed.

(b) Insert is or are, was or were, has or have, do or does in the places left blank :—

1. The number of boats — risen from two to ten.
2. Every man who saw it — eager to give help.
3. Either wine or beer — inferior to pure water.
4. A man and his wife — about to see this house.
5. A cat with two kittens — making much noise.
6. Bread-and-butter — given for breakfast and tea.
7. Each of my brothers — made a good start in life.
8. Neither bird nor beast — seen in his garden.
9. Every one — his troubles at some time or other.
10. The house with all its contents — burnt down.
11. The crowing of the cocks — very loud.
12. There — still ten people asking for tickets.
13. Some people — — not like to be corrected.
14. The taste of these apples and pears — excellent.
15. A number of boys — — come to see the cricket.
16. The number of boys present — — about fifty.
17. The apples on every tree — — now ripe.
18. Either the landlord or his men — — at fault.
19. Either you or he — — to be dismissed to-morrow.
20. Fruit of various kinds — — been bought.
21. That woman with a child in her arms — — in great need of help.
22. Industry, not ability, — — the secret of success.
23. Either you or I — — the cause of this trouble.
24. The band of musicians — — all here, ready to begin.
25. The overseer as well as his men — — hard at work.
26. Not only he, but the labourers — — hard at work.
27. Neither my son nor I — — satisfied.
28. Either of these books — — well worth reading.
29. The teaching as well as the maintenance of the child — been thrown on the mother.
30. A box of shells with two shillings — — picked up.
31. The number of spectators — — over four thousand.
32. Neither your horse nor mine — — in good order.

33. The attendance of pupils —— much increased.
34. A bunch of grapes as well as two apples —— given him.
35. The committee —— divided in their opinions.
36. The committee —— decided to do this by a majority of four.
37. A vase filled with roses —— placed on the table.
38. Neither of the two boys —— absent long.
39. A number of good things —— to be got here.
40. None of the ships —— rescued from that storm.
41. The sum and substance of the matter —— that we must pay what he asks.
42. Curry and rice —— a favourite dish in India.
43. To write, to speak, or to act —— not seem difficult.
44. Two men applied, and neither —— appointed.
45. The news just brought —— expected yesterday.
46. You —— very angry with me for saying what I did.
47. Neither of the sisters —— much admired.
48. The sound of drums and trumpets —— heard.
49. Either he or his friends —— to be invited.
50. Neither of the answers that he gave —— right.
51. None of the battles fought —— a decisive victory.
52. None of the prisoners —— released on that day.
53. Neither Charles nor his sister —— in good health.
54. The *Lives of the Poets* —— a book written by Dr. Johnson.
55. A large number of waggons —— captured.
56. The number of students in this class —— too large.
57. The cattle —— grazing in the field.
58. Poultry —— very mischievous in a garden.
59. Either of these novels —— well worth reading.

CHAPTER III.—ORAL EXERCISES IN THE USE OF ARTICLES.

7. What Articles are.—Articles are really adjectives —*a* or *an* (the Indefinite article) being the shortest and simplest form of *one, any*; and *the* (the Definite article) the simplest form of *this, that, these, those*. Yet, for purposes of composition, the articles require a separate treatment.

8. A, an.—The form “*a*” is used before a consonant. It is also used before a vowel, when the vowel is sounded as if it were preceded by a consonant:—

A box. *A* chair. *A* useful thing. *A* ewe lamb. *A* one-eyed man.

We say *a useful*, not *an useful*, because *useful* is sounded as *yooseful*.

We say *a ewe*, not *an ewe*, because *ewe* is sounded as *yoo*. We say *a one-eyed*, not *an one-eyed*, because *one* is sounded as *wun*.

The form “*an*” is used before a vowel. It is also used before the letter *h*, when the *h* is not sounded:—

An ox. *An* omnibus. *An* hour. *An* heir. *An* honest man. *An* historical novel.

Note.—We say *a history*, because the *h* in *his-* is very distinctly sounded. But we say *an his-tor'-i-cal*, because here the accent is not on *his-*, but on *tor-*, and the *h* is sounded so faintly after the article as to be imperceptible.

Exercise in § 8. (To be done orally and at sight.)

Correct, if necessary, the form of the Indefinite article in the following sentences:—

1. There is a inkspot on that paper. Ink is an useful article.
2. There was an heavy fall of snow in the night, and it filled an ewer standing in a open place.
3. Rufus was shot by a arrow, while riding an horse.
4. I never allow a organ to be played in front of me.
5. A box of tools would be an useful present to him.
6. He gave a apple to one of them, and a orange to the other.
7. He drives an one-horse chaise at an uniform pace.
8. He is a untidy man, both in his work and in his dress.
9. Have you an history of England to lend me?
10. He was a African by birth, not an European.
11. I want to buy a Arab horse.
12. He was laid up in an hospital, not in a hotel.
13. We shall find a omnibus round the corner.
14. We shall behold an unique sight to-day.
15. He was considered an hero by all who knew him.
16. The snake that you saw was not an harmless one.

17. He is a unlikely person to do such a thing as that.
18. He was cheered with an universal shout of applause.
19. The motion was carried by an unanimous vote.
20. Have you a umbrella that you could lend me?

9. Repetition of Article.—To distinguish one person or thing from another, you must repeat the article (*a*) before the two nouns, or (*b*) before two adjectives qualifying the same noun.

- (a) *Noun.* { *The poet and the statesman are* dead.
 { *The poet and statesman is* dead.

In the first sentence the repetition of the article shows that the poet and the statesman are two distinct persons, and therefore the verb (*are*) is plural. In the second sentence the non-repetition of the article shows that poet and statesman is one and the same person, and therefore the verb (*is*) is singular.

- (b) *Adjective.* { *I have a black and a white cat.*
 { *I have a black and white cat.*

The first sentence means that I have *two* cats, one black and the other white. The second means that I have *one* cat, the colour of which is a mixture of black and white.

10. Uses of “a.”—To give a *general* sense to a noun we can use either (*a*) the Indefinite article before a Singular noun, or (*b*) no article at all before a Plural one:—

- (a) *A man* cannot live long without food and drink.
 (b) *Men* cannot live long without food and drink.

Sometimes “*a*” is used in the sense of “one” (its original meaning):—

A stitch in time saves nine.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Sometimes no article is used even with a Singular noun:—

Man is a rational being. *Fire* burns.

11. Uses of “the.”—To give a *particular* sense to a noun we use the Definite article (*the*), the noun being

either Singular or Plural, according to the intention of the writer :—

The box has come. *The boxes have come.*

Here, of course, the writer is referring to some particular box or boxes, about which he knows something. Had he said “a box,” this would imply that it was some box, about which he knew nothing.

Sometimes *the* is placed before a noun to denote a class or kind :—

The horse (*i.e.* the kind of animal which we call a horse) is a noble animal.

Here there is no real difference in signification between “a horse” and “the horse.” Hence we have such sentences as the following :—

Tea sells here at one shilling *the* pound (∴ one shilling a pound.)

Exercise in §§ 9-11. (To be done orally and at sight.)

Insert articles where they are needed, or remove superfluous ones; or change the number of the noun according to the requirements of the sense :—

1. I have a fresh copy of the Old and New Testament.
2. The five elements, according to the Hindoos, are the earth, the air, the fire, the water, and the ether.
3. Burnt child shuns the fire.
4. The old and new method failed equally with him.
5. A cool and a bracing air suits me best.
6. The black and the white horse that he rides is sold.
7. I have to keep two servant-maids for this house, a cook and housemaid.
8. The just and the merciful general spared the enemies whom he had conquered.
9. A live ass is better than dead lion.
10. Wise son maketh glad father; but foolish son is heaviness of his mother.—*Prov. x. 1.*
11. The men have a higher intellect than the brutes.
12. In building house use a well-seasoned timber.
13. He was much respected both by the civil and military authorities.

14. The men are all the pictures of health.
15. There is much difference between the English and Indian climate.
16. I have had many voyages on the English, French, and German steamships, and I hardly know which I like best.
17. What steps can I take in face of your order ?
18. Choose your sailors from the English and Dutch.
19. The loyal and disloyal members have parted.
20. Two horses are sent to me to choose from ; I like neither one nor the other.
21. No stranger a man than he ever entered this house.
22. The two parties, the Whig and Tory, were nearly equally balanced.
23. There are in this town a club, public library, and swimming-bath.
24. The secret societies in China are of four kinds—the tribal, industrial, the medical, and religious.
25. The state extends from the Hoang-ho to the British and French frontier.
26. The sale of a wife in the market-place is an habitual and an accepted custom among these savages.
27. This book is the work of a patient and an acute observer.
28. It is not likely that the lion, tiger, or bear will ever become domesticated like sheep or goats.
29. According to this writer, Richard I. showed himself at times in two opposite natures—the loved and loathed, spend-thrift and a miser, king and a beggar, the bond and the free.
30. A brown and a white rabbit has run across the lawn.
31. The poet and painter that lived here are dead.
32. The sum and substance of the matter were that he was wrong from beginning to end.

12. Absence of Article.—As a general rule, a Common noun in the Singular number should have some article placed before it. But the following exceptions should be noted.

(a) Names of titles and professions, when they precede a Proper noun :—

King Edward VII. Queen Victoria. Lord Ashley. Saint (St.) Paul. Judge Anson. General Roberts. Father Ignatius.

(b) Certain stock phrases consisting of a Transitive verb followed by its object :—

Strike root. Leave school. Give ear. Send word. Set foot. Shake hands. Keep house. Give battle. Cast anchor. Set sail. Take fire. Catch fire. Take breath. Follow suit. Do penance.

(c) Certain stock phrases consisting of a preposition followed by its object :—

By land. By water. On foot. On horseback. At sea. On board ship. At home. Under ground. In jail. Out of doors. By name. In fact. At school. In bed. By day. By night. Over head and ears. In debt. In trouble. At daybreak. At sunset. From head to foot. In court. At fault. At anchor. At ease. At sight. In sight. On demand. At dinner. At interest. In hand. On earth.

Note.—If the teacher thinks fit, the students might be asked to construct short sentences in which phrases such as the above occur.

CHAPTER IV.—ORAL EXERCISES IN TENSE, VOICE, AND PARTICIPLE.

For the benefit of those students who have not been taught English grammar or have no grammar to refer to, the Strong and Weak conjugations of verbs and a specimen of a verb declined in full in the Active and Passive voices are given in the Appendix at the end of this book.

13. Position of Subject.—There are two main rules :—

- (a) In stating a fact, the Subject stands first.
- (b) In asking a question, the Subject never stands first.

	(a) Stating a Fact.	(b) Asking a Question.								
Forms of Present.	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">He comes.</td><td style="width: 40%;">Does he come ?</td></tr> <tr> <td>He is coming.</td><td>Is he coming ?</td></tr> <tr> <td>He has come.</td><td>Has he come ?</td></tr> <tr> <td>He has been coming.</td><td>Has he been coming ?</td></tr> </table>	He comes.	Does he come ?	He is coming.	Is he coming ?	He has come.	Has he come ?	He has been coming.	Has he been coming ?	
He comes.	Does he come ?									
He is coming.	Is he coming ?									
He has come.	Has he come ?									
He has been coming.	Has he been coming ?									

	(a) Stating a Fact.	(b) Asking a Question.
<i>Forms of Past.</i>	He came. He was coming. He had come. He had been coming.	Did he come? Was he coming? Had he come? Had he been coming?
<i>Forms of Future.</i>	He will come. He will be coming. He will have come. He will have been coming.	Will he come? Will he be coming? Will he have come? Will he have been coming?

Observe that in those sentences, in which a question is asked, the Present and Past tenses "He comes," "He came," are formed with the help of the verbs *do* and *did*; as "Does he come?" (Present), "Did he come?" (Past).

Exercises in § 13. Convert each of the following from (a) to (b).

1. A boy was set to watch a flock of sheep.
2. He was told to cry "Wolf!" if he saw one near.
3. They ran to help him, when they heard "Wolf!"
4. But there was no wolf; the boy was joking.
5. One day a wolf came, and then he shouted as before.
6. The men thought it was only one of his old tricks.
7. He shouted, and cried, and begged them to come.
8. No one would go to him or give him any help.
9. The wolf seized and killed two sheep and a lamb.
10. Those who raise false alarms will get no help, when help is needed.
11. Men would soon die, if they did not get food.
12. Milk is the best food for the young of most animals.
13. A great deal of food is taken from plants.
14. Many years have passed, since we saw you last.
15. He will have reached home, before the rain sets in.
16. He comes home for the holidays in ten days' time.
17. He has found the house that he was looking for.
18. You were going to tell me about your son's health.
19. A horse and cart will be passing along here soon.
20. They have been gathering in the hay all day long.
21. He was much pleased with this year's harvest.
22. He had scarcely time to pack up his things and go.

Convert each of the following from (b) to (a).

1. Have you found a plant which grows in sandy soil ?
2. Did he see the event that he has described so well ?
3. Does he like the scent of the rose as much as I do ?
4. Will they remain much longer in this lonely place ?
5. In India do men chiefly wear cotton garments ?
6. Did the dog drive away the wolf from the flock ?
7. Did he shear as many as ten sheep yesterday ?
8. Will she wear the same dress that she wore before ?
9. Did you write those lines that I have just read ?
10. Does an elephant live for a hundred years ?
11. Is an elephant the largest of all land-animals ?
12. Does this seem to be a fit reward for all your work ?
13. Could he have done all this without assistance ?
14. Did the shepherd say that a ewe was lost ?
15. Should he take his place among the rest ?
16. Must we really start at this early hour ?
17. Did he stand all day in the open air ?
18. Does the sun rise at six in this season of the year ?
19. Did she awake and get up when she was called ?
20. Did you see some one passing this way ?

14. From Active to Passive.—When the verb of a sentence is changed from Active to Passive, what was the Object of the Active verb becomes the Subject of the Passive. The change from Object to Subject involves a change of case from Objective to Nominative : -

Active.—A bull attacked my brother and me.

Passive.—My brother and I were attacked by a bull.

Exercise in § 14. (To be done orally and at sight.)

Change the voices of the verbs in the following sentences : -

1. I was much annoyed by his voice and manner.
2. We all expected his return, but we were disappointed.
3. If a cat may look-at a king, it may look-at me too.
4. Should he find me at home, I would not receive him.
5. The policeman caught him asleep behind a hedge.
6. The city welcomed them back on their return from the battlefield.

7. The master punished him for speaking in class.
8. Will a sense of duty lead him to work better?
9. We raised many objections to what he proposed.
10. The meeting asked me to give my reasons.
11. The general ordered them to present guns and fire.
12. He requested me to give him the post, but I did not grant his request.
13. I knew him by his voice, when I heard him speak.
14. A random shot struck him on horseback and threw him dying off the saddle.
15. As she had been warned more than once, it was not likely that she would be forgiven this time by the mistress.
16. The new rule has injured us in many ways.
17. My brother, much against my own will, forced me to sign this bond.
18. As they did not pay the rent, he ordered them to leave the house at once.
19. He was struck by lightning, as he sat under a tree.
20. The language that he used quite shocked me.
21. I am the wearer of the shoe, and so I am the best judge where it pinches me.
22. Who rang that bell? Not I, sir,—certainly not I.
23. Whom did he blame for that unlucky result?
24. I saw a sight that pleased and amused me much.
25. The health of the child did not concern him much.
26. Whom did he invite to attend the meeting?
27. The sight of that event filled both of us with horror.

15. The Future tense.—The Future tense is formed with shall in the *First* person, and with will in the *Second* and *Third* persons:—

	1	2	3
Singular.	I <i>shall</i> go.	Thou <i>wilt</i> go.	He <i>will</i> go.
Plural.	We <i>shall</i> go.	You <i>will</i> go.	They <i>will</i> go.

If *will* is used in the First person, it expresses not merely Future time, but intention. Thus “I *will* go” means “I *intend* to go.” “It is *my will* to go.” “I am *willing* to go.”

If *shall* is used in the Second or Third person, it expresses not merely Future time, but an order, or a promise, or a threat, or a confident assurance. Thus “he *shall*

go" means that, in compliance with some order, promise, threat, or confident prediction, he will have to go.

Note.—The word *not* or any other adverb is placed between the "shall" or "will" and the Principal verb; as "He will *not* go," "He will *certainly* go."

Exercises in § 15. (To be done orally and at sight.)

(a) *Insert the proper form of Future in the places where the verb is given in brackets. Merely Future time (without any sense of ordering, promising, etc.) is to be expressed in all these sentences:—*

1. I hope he (be) in time to catch the first train.
2. I believe that we (see) the procession after all.
3. The time (come), when you (see) me prosperous.
4. He not (fail) to fulfil his promise ; there is no fear.
5. We (be) very glad to see him, if only he (come).
6. Our country (fight) to the last ; we (fear) nothing.
7. I expect we (have) a better leader than you (have).
8. As soon as he hears the result, he (let) us know.
9. A disappointed man always (say) "Sour grapes."
10. I don't know how we (get) our money back.
11. I cannot now give as much time as I (be forced) to give next week.
12. He (give) security for the loan ; you (lose) nothing.

(b) *Reproduce the following sentences, so as to bring out the full force of "shall" or "will," wherever they are used in a sense that denotes something more than merely Future time:—*

1. The time will come, when you shall hear me.
2. I will not consent to that, whatever you may say.
3. "Rome shall perish," said the Druid ; "her fate is sealed."
4. The fear of the Lord shall cover the whole earth.
5. If you take a man's life, you shall be hanged.
6. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not bear false witness. Thou shalt not covet.
7. He shall receive his prize to-morrow, and I hope that he will be satisfied with it.
8. Charles, I thank thee for thy love to me, which thou shalt find I will most kindly requite.

9. "I will be drowned ; nobody shall save me," said a man who was bent on destroying his own life.
10. The parcel shall be delivered by the evening.
11. I will never do such a thing again ; no, never.
12. If you come too late to-morrow, you shall be fined.
13. We will spend almost anything to secure this site.
14. You shall not admit strangers into any of our rights.
15. We will not vote any money to help that cause.
16. They shall pay dearly for it, if they do so again.
17. An idler and a wine-bibber shall not go unpunished.

(c) *Correct any misuse of "shall" or "will" that you may find in the following sentences :—*

1. It may be hoped that such misconduct shall not occur again.
 2. We will soon find him very much improved.
 3. It shall go hard with our generals, if they are misjudged by their fellow-countrymen.
 4. We expect that the ministers shall resign.
 5. If the rain falls in time, the crops shall recover.
 6. I cannot think what you shall say about this.
 7. Who can tell what shall be the result in this game ?
 8. We shall not be surprised, if the Queen's visit to Ireland shall mark the beginning of the reunion of hearts.
 9. We are about to publish a history, which we hope shall satisfy the public.
 10. These little faults will not displease any one, who shall turn to this book for solace and instruction.
 11. I feel assured that I will not be misunderstood.
 12. The money has been stolen, but the owner thinks that he shall get it back in a day or two.
 13. Not until this is done, will we have any guarantee that we shall not be ruined.
 14. Great dangers are before us, unless it shall be found possible to devise some means of escape.
 15. This has happened before, and I am afraid we will see it happen again.
 16. So long as the army is mismanaged, we will never be prepared when the time of danger comes.
- 16. Present and Past tenses.**—In Strong verbs (mislabeled Irregular) the Past tense is *not* formed by

adding *t* or *d* or *ed* to the Present, but only by *some change of inside vowel*. In Weak verbs the Past tense is formed by adding *t* or *d* or *ed* to the Present, and (with a few exceptions) there is no change of the inside vowel.

Note.—A list of Strong verbs is given in the Appendix at the close of Part II.

Exercise in § 16. (To be done orally and at sight.)

In the following sentences change the verbs from the Present tense to the Past, or vice versa :—

1. The dentist draws out a tooth for me this morning.
2. The mouse creeps from its hole when no one is near.
3. I beseech him to be careful what he says.
4. The plank bends as you stand upon it.
5. The finger bleeds a good deal where it is cut.
6. The sun rises at six and sets at about the same hour.
7. He abides with me one day and goes the day after.
8. He lies awake for two hours and then sleeps again for two more.
9. She bears her sorrow bravely, as we all see.
10. A storm sweeps across the scene and brings disaster.
11. The birds build their nests and feed their young.
12. They bid him farewell, and some begin to weep.
13. When he buys a book, he keeps it carefully.
14. Familiarity breeds contempt, as he plainly shows.
15. They bind him hand and foot, and hold him fast.
16. The hare runs very fast, but the dog catches it.
17. The dog bites the wolf, and clings to it with its teeth.
18. When a bully is threshed, no one pities him.
19. The one seeks for the metal, the other gilds it.
20. The wind blows cold : but spring comes back to us in its season.
21. A fire burns up all his property, and he sells nothing.
22. He girds on his sword and meets his enemy.
23. The gardener digs deep and breaks up the clods.
24. The just man deals fairly with all, and tells them what to expect.
25. She teaches the boy to understand what he reads.
26. They elide the soldier, who fights badly.
27. He chooses the best way and finds his reward.

28. No honest man keeps what another lends him.
29. He drinks to my health and flings down the cup.
30. This man drives the engine which grinds the wheat.
31. They lead him to the house where his friend dwells.
32. He eats a good meal and rings the bell for his bill.
33. The fox runs as hard as he can and falls into the trap.
34. I feel much sorrow, when a man shoots a dove.
35. The skylark flies up and sings, while the sun shines.
36. He forbears to tell me what that machine costs.
37. We all forget the song that she sings best.
38. The bird never forsakes her nest, but sits steadily there till the young are hatched.
39. The child kneels down and leans against the bed.
40. The air grows colder and colder, and the water freezes in the pipes. It breaks the pipes, when it swells.
41. He gets very tired, when he swims for nine minutes.
42. He gives way to his betters and stands below them.
43. The cat smells a mouse and sits near its hole.
44. The thief hides for an hour and then slinks away.
45. I know the word which he spells so wrongly.
46. The cat lies under the bush and springs suddenly upon the rabbit.
47. He slings the bag over his shoulder and goes away.
48. He means what he says and sends the man away.
49. He never thinks twice, and he sticks to his word.
50. A horseman rides past, and sees where they are.
51. The sun rises at six, and lights up the sky.
52. He spends all his spare time at work, and does all he can to pay his way.
53. The ground shakes ; men's hearts sink with fear.
54. The spider spins its web and strives to catch a fly.
55. David slays the giant and smites him with the sword.
56. I shrink from that task ; I dare not undertake it.
57. The boy slides on the ice ; a fall seldom hurts him.
58. While he speaks, the thief steals his purse.
59. He seizes the axe and strikes the stem of the tree.
60. He strides along in his pride and swings his stick.
61. He who swears falsely loses all self-respect.
62. She spills her tea carelessly and spoils her dress.
63. He tears up the letter and throws it into the fire.
64. He treads the same road as usual and wears the same dress that he has been wearing all along.

65. The girl weaves, while the mother writes a letter.
66. The wasp stings the man, who breaks the nest.
67. He who conquers himself wins a great victory.
68. She strings the beads and winds them round her neck.
69. On hearing such news she wrings her hands with grief and weeps bitterly.
70. The wood-cutter cleaves the stump with his axe.

17. Past tenses and Past participles.—In Strong verbs the Past tense often differs in form from the Past participle. Care must therefore be taken not to use the one where we ought to use the other.

Care must also be taken not to give a Strong verb the Weak form of Past tense or Past participle:—

- (1) I will go away, but I will not be *drove* out.
- (2) I *seed* him coming all the time.

In (1) *drove* (Past tense) must be changed to *driven* (Past participle). In (2) *seed* (Weak past) must be changed to *saw* (Strong past).

Exercise in § 17. (To be done orally and at sight.)

Correct any errors that you find in the following, and give the correct conjugation (Present tense, Past tense, and Past participle) of each verb:—

1. Let us get up ; the sun has rose ; it is now daylight.
2. I wish to know who done that : he shall be drove out for it.
3. His sufferings were all bore with great patience.
4. His cheek was bit by a gnat, and is swelled.
5. I have begun to learn Latin : you begun long ago.
6. The straw was blowed about in all directions.
7. Everything has gone wrong ; I am completely broke.
8. He has chose the very best fruit in the garden.
9. He gone home three weeks ago for a holiday.
10. They sung a song and drunk each other's health.
11. He had forgot that he had ate his dinner.
12. They were almost drove to despair by that loss.
13. The horse had fell down and broke its knees.
14. The birds flied away when the ground was froze.
15. He was forsook by his son, who gived him no help.

16. He growed so fast, that no one knowed him again.
 17. He had rode forty miles, and was much shook.
 18. They slayed the mad dog, which had bit the girl.
 19. The thieves that have stole the watch are here.
 20. A word that has once been spoke is not lost.
 21. He was smit with her beauty and has wrote to her.
 22. They have strove to do well and have took great pains.
 23. The letter was tore to pieces and throwed away.
 24. That dress is wore out; it was wove by hand.
 25. He awaked at five o'clock and begun to dress.
 26. He digged for two hours before he took any food.
 27. Who rung that bell? and who answered it?
 28. The sun shined bright on the day when we come.
 29. She sung two songs before she sat down.
 30. The rabbit sprung into the water and swum across.
 31. She sung, as she winded the thread round a reel.
 32. This school was beat by the other one at football.
 33. The plank was cloved asunder at one blow.
 34. The camel was heavily laded before they started.
 35. By four o'clock the lawn was well mowed.
 36. The log, that was sawed in two, was quite rotted.
 37. He was showed how to do it, and so he did it well.
 38. Has he sowed the seed? The ground is strewed with dead leaves.
 39. The horse had drank too much, so it run slowly.
 40. He see me bringing the letter that I had wrote.
 41. The canal is now froze, and coal has rose in price.
 42. My mother teached me to write and spell.
- 18. Verbs apt to be confounded.**—Take care not to confound the following verbs:—*lie, lay* (place); *rise, raise* (lift); *fall, fell* (cut down or knock down); *sit, set* (place). In each pair the first is Intransitive, the second Transitive.

Exercise in § 18. (To be done orally and at sight.)

Correct any mistakes that you may find in the verbs.

1. The man laid down for a few minutes to rest.
2. The hen has lain a egg on the straw of the stable.
3. He rose it up as high as he could above his shoulders.
4. The tree felled heavily down with a sudden crash.

5. The wounded leopard had to lay down on the grass.
6. We can set down here a little, till we have rested.
7. The dead bodies were laying on the battlefield.
8. The hens have begun to set on their eggs.
9. Lay the books in their proper order on the shelves.
10. The matter was laid before the proper authority.

CHAPTER V.—REPRODUCTION OF SHORT TALES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

To the Teacher.—A tale or description might be first reproduced orally by one or more students. Then, while the impression is fresh, it might be reproduced in writing by the whole class, due attention being paid to stops and capitals, which will have to be explained provisionally by the teacher. The book must not be referred to, while the reproduction is in progress.

1. *Why a Trumpeter was slain.*

In a great battle, which had been fought between two armies, one side gained at last a victory over the other. Many men were taken prisoners, and among them a trumpeter. "Spare a poor innocent trumpeter," he cried. "I have killed no man; I have fought no battle; I have done nothing but blow this harmless trumpet." "We shall slay you," they said, "for inciting other men to fight, which is as great a fault as fighting yourself. You, sir, are no better than they are."

2. *Rotten Apples; Bad Companions.*

Charles, the son of an industrious husbandman, was a good lad on the whole, but he had one rather serious failing,—he was fond of mixing with bad companions. The husbandman thought of a plan, by which he might put him on his guard and teach him a lesson without saying anything to hurt his feelings. He gave him a basket of apples, some of which were sound, while others were rotten or beginning to be so. The boy took the greatest care of this present; but the bad apples tainted the good ones, so that in the end all went bad. Charles bemoaned his ill luck; but his father consoled him. "As surely as bad apples," said he, "will corrupt good ones, evil companions will corrupt a good boy."

3. The Young Doctor : a Braggart.

A certain physician, who had been labouring hard in the city where he practised, was taking a quiet holiday for a few weeks in the country-house of a friend. Before he left home, he made over charge of his patients to his son, a young man who had finished all his examinations and had just been made his father's assistant and partner. The young doctor was very much pleased with himself, and thought a great deal more about his position than he did of his patients. "See," said he to an old friend of the family, "I am now a man of some importance in this place: my father has put all his patients under my charge." "Yes," said the other, "but when your father returns, how many of them will be alive?"

4. The Villager and the Snake.

On a cold and wintry day a villager once found a snake lying on the ground almost dead with cold. He took it up, brought it into his house, and laid it on a blanket in front of a warm fire. By degrees the snake began to revive with the genial warmth. After a time it lifted up its head and was preparing to dart with its long neck at one of the children in the room. The man, hearing the child's cry and seeing what the snake was about to do, rushed at it with a prong, fixed one of the spikes in its head, and killed it. "Vile reptile," said the villager, "is this the reward you make to the man who saved your life? Die, as you deserve; but you deserve to die twice; one death is too good for you." There is nothing more vile than to repay good with evil.

5. The Two Goats: Mutual Help.

Two goats met each other face to face on the side of a very steep mountain. The ledge on which they met was so narrow that there was no room for them either to pass each other or to turn round and go back. A precipitous rock rose straight above them, and a deep dark precipice lay below. What were they to do? If they had butted each other, one, if not both, must have perished. They were not so foolish. One of them laid himself down on the narrow ledge, pressing as close as he could to the side, while the other stepped cautiously on his body and passed over. In this way they managed to cross each other in safety, and neither of them came to any harm.

6. The Two Goats: Mutual Jealousy.

Two goats met on the opposite banks of a wild rushing torrent. A log had been thrown across this torrent to serve as a kind of foot-bridge for those who desired to cross from one side to the other. Both goats stood on the log, intending to go over ; but the question was, which of the two was to cross first ? Neither would give way ; and they met at last on the middle of the log, which was too narrow for both of them to pass at once. They then began to butt at each other with their horns, till their feet slipped and both of them fell into the torrent below and were drowned. They deserved their fate.

7. The Old Man and Death.

An old man, who had gone out of his house to pick up sticks for fuel, was carrying a big bundle of them home. The way was long ; the sun was hot ; the old man was weak, and the weight of the bundle was very irksome to him. He threw the fagot angrily off his back, and called upon Death to come and relieve him of the burden of life. Death came to him in the form of an ugly monster, and asked him what he wanted him for. "Only to place this bundle of sticks on my back again," said the old man, who was now much alarmed at the grisly spectre that stood before him. How easy it is to grumble and beg for change ! and when the change comes, how often do we find that we were better off before ! — *Aesop's Fables*.

8. The Scorpion and the Tortoise.

A tortoise had formed a strange friendship with a scorpion. As each wished to find a new home in some other place, they started on a journey together. On their coming to the bank of a stream, the scorpion was puzzled to know how he was to get across. The tortoise reassured him by placing him on his back and swimming on the surface of the water. In the middle of the stream the tortoise felt a sharp pain in his neck, as if he was being pinched, and asked the scorpion if he knew what it was. "It is I who am pinching you," said the scorpion ; "it is my nature to seize with my claws anything into which I can fix them, if it comes in my way." "It is my nature," said the tortoise, "to dive down sometimes into deep water,

and not to be always swimming on the top." Having so said, he took a deep dive down, and drowned the scorpion.—*Persian Fable.*

9. *The Dog in the Manger.*

A dog had made its bed in a manger or trough, in which some hay or dried grass had been placed for a cow to come and eat. The cow for whose benefit the hay had been placed there came up to the manger for her usual meal ; but seeing a dog lying on the top of the hay she paused and meekly asked the dog to move off. The dog did nothing but snarl and growl, and refused to move. The cow had to go away unfed ; but before going she said to the dog, " You are a selfish creature ; you can neither eat the hay yourself, nor will you allow me to eat it." So it has become a proverb, that when a person does not need a thing himself nor will let any one else have it, it is said to be a case of "the dog in the manger."—*Aesop's Fables.*

10. *The Monkey and the Wedge.*

In a certain town a merchant had collected many logs of wood, that he was having sawn up into planks for the building of a temple. A workman, after sawing the upper half of a log down the middle, drove a wedge into the open space, in order to keep the two halves as wide as possible apart. While he was gone, a monkey came to the spot, seated himself on the top of the log, and seeing the wedge thought he would do something clever. Coming down from the log, he put his legs and body in the gap as if in the jaws of death, and after a great deal of tugging pulled out the wedge. His legs were at once crushed by the springing together of those parts of the log which had been separated. How easily may any one be ruined by meddling in matters which he does not understand and which do not concern him!—*Indian Fable.*

11. *The Dog and the Shadow.*

A dog, holding a fine bone between his teeth, was crossing a brook on a plank, which passengers were wont to use as a bridge. When he was about half-way across, he looked down by accident into the water, and there he fancied that he saw another dog carrying in his jaw a bone, that was bigger than his own. What he really saw was only his own shadow reflected in the water, which (as often happens in the case of

shadows) looked longer and bigger than the substance. The larger size of the reflected bone aroused his jealousy. Without thinking of what he was doing, he dropped his own bone and made a dash for the shadow that he saw in the water. In trying to rob another dog of his property, he lost his own.—*Æsop's Fables.*

12. *The Travellers and the Bear.*

Two men, travelling together on foot, were met by a bear. One of them without losing a moment, being younger and more active than the other, climbed up a high tree that was hard by, and hid himself among the branches. The other, being unable to follow him, threw himself flat on the ground and lay there motionless as if he were dead. The bear came up to him, and snuffed at his ears and face ; but as the man held his breath and remained perfectly still, the bear supposed him to be dead and left him ; for a bear will not eat a dead-body, unless he has slain the body himself. The younger man, having come down from the tree, said to his friend : "I saw that bear put his mouth close to your ear ; what did he say to you ?" "He told me," said the other, "to avoid the company of those who in time of danger think only of their own safety and leave their friends in the lurch."

13. *The Snake, the Crane, and the Mongoose.*

The mongoose is an animal of the weasel tribe, having very short legs, a long body, and a long tail, shaped something like the English ferret, but found only in India, where it is very useful for killing the most venomous snakes. A fable is told of the help that a certain mongoose once gave to a crane.

A snake was wont to crawl up to the nest of this crane and devour its young ones, as fast as they were hatched. The crane, being utterly helpless, thought of a plan by which it could get the help of the mongoose. Now, a mongoose is very fond of fish ; but as it fears water, it seldom gets a taste of such food. So the crane with its long neck picked some fish out of a neighbouring brook, broke them up into a large number of small pieces, and laid a line of them along the way between the hole of the mongoose and that of the snake. The mongoose coming out of its hole followed the pieces of fish, till it reached the hole of the snake ; then entering in, it killed both the snake and its young ones.—*Indian Fable.*

14. The Lion and the Mouse: Gratitude I.

A lion tired with the chase lay sleeping at full length under a shady tree. Some mice ran over him, while he slept; and the tickling of their little paws awakened him. Laying his great paw on one of them he was about to crush it; but the mouse pleaded so earnestly for pardon that he let it go. Some time after this the lion was caught in a net laid by hunters, and being unable to free himself from the net roared with grief. His roars were heard by the mouse, which came up and with its little sharp teeth gnawed through the ropes that the lion had been unable to break. Thus the lion was set free. The fable shows that we cannot afford to despise the gratitude of even the humblest friend. One good turn deserves another.—*Aesop's Fables*.

15. The Bather rescued from Drowning: Gratitude II.

A small boy, whose age was from eight to ten years, was bathing in a river on a hot summer's day. The river appeared to be only about three feet deep. But at the part where the boy was bathing, it became much deeper all of a sudden, and the bather, being unable to swim, could not keep his head above water. Another boy, whose age was about thirteen, and who knew how to swim, threw off his coat and boots, and jumped in after him. But by the time that the younger boy was dragged ashore, he had become unconscious. As soon as his vitality was restored, his first thought was to make some return to the boy who had pulled him out of the water. He gave him everything that he possessed in the world,—his fishing rod, some fishing tackle, a few sweets, and three farthings in cash.—*Daily Express*, Sept. 1909.

16. A Cup of Cold Water: Gratitude III.

Agrippa, the king of Judæa, was placed in chains before the palace-gate of Tiberius, the emperor of Rome, on a charge of having spoken insolently of His Imperial Highness. Overcome with the heat of the sun, he begged a slave, who happened to be passing by and was carrying a pitcher of water on his shoulder, to give him some water to drink. The slave complied. "Be sure," said Agrippa, "that when I am released from chains, as I shall be some day when my innocence is

proved, I shall not forget this act of kindness." Tiberius died not very long after this incident, and was succeeded by Caligula, who not only set Agrippa free, but reinstated him on the throne of Judaea. Agrippa was not so base as to forget the slave, but sent for him and appointed him overseer or steward of his house.—*Jewish tradition.*

17. *The Fox and the Grapes.*

A hungry fox one day saw some bunches of ripe grapes hanging from a vine. But the branch from which the bunch of grapes hung was five or six feet above the ground. The fox could jump well; but with all his nimbleness he could not jump high enough to get hold of these grapes. After trying again and again he at last sat down at the foot of the vine and panted for breath. Then turning away with disgust he said, "The grapes are sour; I would not touch them, if I had them." So it has become a proverb. When men cannot get what they want, they say "It is not worth having. I would not accept it, if it were given me for nothing." This is what men say when they are disappointed. But other men call it "Sour grapes."—*Æsop's Fables.*

18. *A Stag caught by his own Horns.*

A stag, while he was quenching his thirst in a clear lake, was struck with the beauty of his own antlers, which he saw reflected in the water. Then looking at his legs, he exclaimed:—"What a fine animal I should be, if only my legs were as grand as my horns." In the midst of these thoughts he was suddenly alarmed by the shouts of huntsmen, the trampling of horses' hoofs, and the yelping of hounds. Off he fled as fast as his legs could carry him, and was soon out of sight. To hide himself from his pursuers he rushed into a thick wood, where his horns were caught in the branches of a tree. The hounds following the scent came up and tore him to pieces. The legs that he had despised would have borne him away into a place of safety, if the useless antlers of which he was so proud had not brought him to ruin.—*Æsop's Fables.*

19. *The Ass and the Seasons: Fruitless Complaints.*

In a season of severe winter-cold an ass was longing for some warmer weather and a mouthful or two of fresh grass in

exchange for a cold stable and a dry truss of hay or straw. In due course and at the proper season the warm weather and the fresh grass came, and the ass got what he had prayed for ; but along with it he incurred so much additional toil, that he soon became as tired of the spring as he had been of the winter. The next thing that he longed for was the summer, and this too came in time ; but what with harvest-work and other drudgeries of that season, he was now harder worked than he had been in the spring ; and so he fancied that he would have no peace till autumn came. When autumn came, he was more harassed than ever ; for now he was perpetually burdened with apples, grapes, fuel, and winter provisions of all kinds, all of which had to be conveyed from one place to another. In fine, after finishing the circle of the year in a round of restless labour, his last prayer was for winter again, and for rest in the very shed where he began his complaint.

PART II.

CHAPTER VI.—ORAL EXERCISES IN THE SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

19. Two main rules.—There are two main rules regarding the sequence of tenses :—

Rule I.—A Past tense in the Principal clause must be followed by a Past tense in the Dependent clause :—

Principal clause.

It was settled,
He would come,
He was honest,
He asked me,
He was informed,
We never understood,
He did not leave off,
I was inquiring,
He gained his end,
He remained silent,
I would do this,
He walked so far,

Dependent clause.

that I should do this.
if you wished it.
although he was poor.
whether I had seen his dog.
that I had been helping him.
how or why he did that.
till he had succeeded.
what you had heard.
because he worked hard.
as soon as he heard that.
if I were allowed.
that he tired himself.

Exceptions :—

(1) If the verb in the Dependent clause expresses some *universal* or *habitual* fact, it is in the Present tense :—

He was taught, that the earth moves round the sun.

We were informed, that his character is good.

(2) After “than” the verb can be in any tense that expresses the sense intended by the speaker or writer :—

He liked you better than he likes or like or will like me.

Rule II.—A Present or a Future tense in the Principal clause can be followed in the Dependent clause by any tense that is required by the sense. But the tense in the Dependent clause should be the same as that in the Principal clause, unless the sense demands otherwise :—

I know that he was, is, or will be angry.

I shall soon hear what he says, said, or will say.

Exercises in § 19. (To be done orally and at sight.)

(a) Supply the tense and voice of the verb enclosed in brackets :—

1. I hoped that you (will) return soon after the sun (go) down.
2. I hope that you will be more industrious this term than you (be) last term.
3. He trusted that peace (will) soon be made.
4. He tried how many miles he (can) walk in an hour.
5. He did not go, till the work of the term (be) over.
6. The ox lowed so loud that we (find) out where it (be).
7. I went to his house, that I (may) tell him the news.
8. It was not likely that he (will) catch the train.
9. He is so disappointed that he (will) not try again.
10. There was a rumour that he (perish) in the fire, which (break) out in the village yesterday.
11. I signed my name on the understanding that you (will) keep your engagement with me.
12. Your son did better than I (expect) he (will).
13. His voice trembled so much that I (feel) suspicious.
14. I said nothing for fear that I (may) annoy him.
15. He came upon me as suddenly as if he (have) dropped from the sky.
16. He promised that it (shall) not happen again.
17. It made no difference how we (carry) on the work.
18. We would not make him a partner, if he (ask) us.
19. He told me that he (be) about to visit Ireland.
20. They guarded the door so that he (may) not flee.
21. He had friends outside, who (will) bring him secret help, if the guards (be) not careful.
22. Many believed that his cause (will) triumph.

23. We were willing to take him, provided he (be) willing to come.

24. The admiral declared that a world-trade without a proper fleet (remind) him of a cavalry-man who (can) ride well, but (have) no horse.

25. A man whom I met denied that this (be) so.

26. He announced that he (feel) confident that the trouble (will) soon be over, if all persons concerned in it (will) work well together.

27. The committee recommended that if Mr. S. (will) cover the shed with a solid roof, he (shall) be granted a licence for five years.

28. The expedition was, so far as its object (is) concerned, a failure.

29. They unintentionally disclosed their belief that the struggle (be) hopeless.

30. He issued an order that no one (shall) be molested on account of the opinions that he (express).

31. It would be a disgrace to the Government, if nothing (be) done to redress this wrong.

32. He could not have done so well, unless an opportunity, which he (dare) not throw away, (occur).

33. It was unfortunately true that the men, who (have) settled down in Corea, (belong) to a very low class.

34. He expressed the fear that the designs of A. (will) be accomplished, before B.'s voice (be) raised.

35. No man has ridden to hounds more often than the late Mr. Bevan (do).

36. The result of the operations was that both the generals (occupy) secure positions.

(b) Correct any mistakes that you may find in the following ; the Principal verb must not be changed :—

1. He telegraphed last night that he has occupied a strong position.

2. It is unlikely that any difficulty would arise.

3. I was misled by what are obviously false promises.

4. Our interests demand that there should not be two rival sects.

5. He stated yesterday that no further news has come.

6. A reward has been offered to the first man who succeeded in rehoisting the flag over the city.

7. It will be well, if one or two of those who are responsible were hanged.

8. The engineers have declared that the last section of the railway would be completed by the promised date.

9. They have patted the rustic on the back and told him what a fine fellow he was.

10. The filching of that harbour stirred up the rivalries of the Powers at a time when these rivalries bid fair to sleep a long sleep or die out altogether.

11. It is highly desirable that an enemy should see another wall of defence behind the first, and a third behind the second, so that the whole prospect might be too alarming to tempt an invader.

12. The hope was expressed that the Board of Education will introduce some changes in the curriculum of Training Colleges.

13. It might be expected that generous treatment will obtain their willing co-operation and consent.

14. It was not deemed likely in official circles that the German reply will be published.

15. The clause provides that such questions only should be referred to the Supreme Court of Appeal.

16. Sir W. took his stand on the principle that the first elements of living matter consisted of cells.

17. Were he still disposed to go there, my purse shall be open to him.

18. Public affairs would become one network of confusion, if these men shall succeed in becoming masters.

19. Though much of our care may prove to be useless, we should still have the satisfaction of knowing that we had done all that prudence suggests.

20. Pilate challenged the Jews to prove that public opinion is on their side and against the side of Jesus.

21. He stated that men like himself, who were behind the scenes, knew that the progress, though slow, is steady.

22. Sir Roger was saying last night that none but men of fine parts deserve to be hung.—STEELE, *Spectator*, No. 6.

23. It has always been said by experts that there was in the Colonies the finest military material in the world.

CHAPTER VII.—TO COMBINE TWO OR MORE SIMPLE SENTENCES INTO ONE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

20. Compound Sentence.—A compound sentence is one that consists of two or more mutually independent clauses. Those conjunctions or conjunctive phrases, which are used for combining such clauses into a compound sentence, are called Co-ordinative. *Co-ordinative* means “equalising,” “putting into equal rank,” *i.e.* not making one clause dependent on another, nor putting it into a lower rank than another.

Co-ordinative conjunctions differ from one another in sense. Some, such as “*and*,” express merely the *addition* of one statement to another. Others, such as “*but*,” express a *contrast* between one statement and another. Others, such as *either*, *or*, express an alternative between one statement and another. Others again, such as *for* or *therefore*, express an *inference* of one statement from another. So, when two or more simple sentences are given and the student is required to combine them into one Compound sentence, he must consider in what sense or relation, whether of addition, or of contrast, or of choice, or of inference, one statement stands to another, and he must select the conjunction accordingly.

The different modes of combining two or more Simple sentences into one Compound sentence are shown below:—

(a) *By using some conjunction that expresses addition:*—

Separate. I worked hard. I gained a prize.

Combined. I worked hard *and* (I) gained a prize.

(b) *By using some conjunction that expresses contrast:*—

Separate. He is poor. He is contented.

Combined. He is poor, *but* (he is) contented.

(c) *By using some conjunction that expresses alternative or choice:*—

Separate. He was not an idler. He was not a fool.

Combined. He was *neither* an idler, *nor* (was he) a fool.

(d) *By using some conjunction that expresses inference:*—

Separate. He is not a happy man. He has bad health.

Combined. {He is not a happy man; for he has bad health.
or, He has bad health, and therefore he is not a
happy man.

(e) *By using two or more conjunctions that have different meanings:*—

Separate. I will lay me down in peace. I will sleep. Thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety.

Combined. I will lay me down in peace, and sleep: for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety.—*Psalm iv. 8.*

Note on Co-ordinative conjunctions and their equivalents.

(a) The chief conjunctions expressing the *addition* of one statement to another are the following:—

And.—One was praised, and the other (was) censured.

(This is the simplest and most frequently used conjunction of the class.)

Both . . . and.—He is *both* a fool *and* a knave.

(This pair gives emphasis to the fact that the two statements are united. Generally speaking, a fool is one kind of man and a knave is another. To show that the two characters may be united in the same person, we use *both . . . and*.)

Not only . . . but also.—He was *not only* degraded to a lower class, *but* was expelled from the school.

(The more emphatic statement is placed last.)

As well as.—He was expelled *as well as* degraded.

(The more emphatic statement is placed first.)

Firstly . . . secondly, etc.; now . . . then; here . . . there; on this side . . . on that side; partly . . . partly.
—These adverbs or adverbial phrases have a conjunctive force, since they join one statement to another by way of addition or continuation.

Where, when, whence, who, whom, which, whose.—A Relative pronoun or Relative adverb, when it is used in the sense of merely adding one statement to another, has the force of a Co-ordinative conjunction.

{ Separate. We landed at Calcutta. We stopped *there* for a week.
Combined. We landed at Calcutta, *where* (=and there) we stopped for a week.

{ Separate. They sent Mr. A. as messenger. He explained the matter.

Combined. They sent Mr. A. as messenger, *who* (=and he) explained the matter.

(b) The chief conjunctions expressing a *contrast* or distinction between one statement and another are the following:—

But.—He is poor, *but* contented.

(*But* is the chief conjunction of this class. Poverty is not usually combined with contentment. So *but* is the right conjunction to use for uniting the two statements by way of contrast.)

But then, still, yet, however.—These have the same force as *but*. But they throw a little more emphasis than “*but*” on the second clause; and when these are used, the second clause is generally written out in full.

{ Separate. He did not get the first place. He was much praised for his zeal and energy.

Combined. He did not get the first place; *still* (or *but then* or *yet*) he was much praised for his zeal and energy. Or, he was much praised, *however*, for his zeal and energy.

Nevertheless; none the less; at the same time.—These phrases are rather more forcible than the preceding.

On the one hand . . . on the other hand.—These phrases are used to balance one fact or argument against another. That fact or argument, which is meant to outweigh the other, is mentioned last.

{ Separate. There were very strong suspicions against him. The facts disclosed by the witnesses all told in his favour.

Combined. *On the one hand* there were very strong suspicions against him; *on the other* the facts disclosed by the witnesses all told in his favour.

Only.—This is properly an adverb; but it has a conjunctive force, when it is meant to express an exception to some general statement or order.

{ Separate. Go wherever you like. Do not stop here.

Combined. Go wherever you like; *only* do not stop here.

(c) The chief conjunctions expressing alternative or choice are :—

Either, or.—*Either* this man sinned *or* his parents (sinned).

Neither, nor.—*Neither* did this man sin, *nor* did his parents.

Otherwise, else, or, or else.—Leave the room, *or* you will be caught.

(d) The chief conjunctions expressing an *inference* of one statement from another are *for* and *therefore*.

Separate. Cricket is the grandest of school-games. Every boy should learn it.

Combined. { Cricket is the grandest of school-games, and therefore every boy should learn it.

{ Every boy should learn cricket; for it is the grandest of school-games.

Observe, when *therefore* is used, the reason is given in the first sentence, and the inference in the second; but when *for* is used, the inference is given in the first sentence, and the reason in the second.

So, then, hence, consequently.—These are other modes of expressing *therefore*. *So, hence, consequently*, are often, like *therefore*, preceded by “and.” The weakest sense of inference is expressed by *then*.

Exercise in § 20. (To be done orally and at sight.)

Combine the following sentences by some Co-ordinative conjunction or Conjunctive phrase, according to the sense or relation in which one sentence stands to the other or others. In examples where the number of sentences to be combined is more than two, the student may find it necessary to use more than one kind of Co-ordinative conjunction.

1. They could not decide the point themselves. They asked a third person to decide it for them.

2. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. The foolish despise wisdom.

3. Refrain thy foot from their path. Their feet run to evil. They make haste to shed blood.

4. They despised my warning. They shall eat of the fruit of their own way.

5. In all thy ways acknowledge Him. He shall direct thy paths.
6. Honour the Lord with thy substance. Thy horns shall be filled with plenty.
7. Her ways are ways of pleasantness. All her paths are peace.
8. The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked. He blesseth the habitation of the righteous.
9. He scorneth the scorners. He giveth grace unto the lowly.
10. Exalt wisdom. She shall promote thee.
11. Blessed are the meek. They shall inherit the earth.
12. Blessed are the merciful. They shall obtain mercy.
13. The sluggard will not plough by reason of the toil. He shall beg in the harvest. He shall have nothing.
14. He is a rich man. He is not proud of his wealth. He makes no distinction between rich and poor.
15. The feet of a cat are furnished with long sharp claws. A bird or mouse, once caught, cannot escape.
16. An honest man will speak out. He will not be afraid of the consequences.
17. A timid man is apt to conceal the truth. By speaking the truth he is afraid of some harm coming to him.
18. In all labour there is profit. The talk of the lips tends only to penury.
19. He was said to have been taken seriously ill. He was quite well in fact. He was doing his work, as usual, yesterday.
20. In private life he was amiable and gentle. In public life he was severe and strict. He attended to all his duties most carefully.
21. He was walking along alone one night. He met a thoughtless young fellow. This young man would not move out of his way to let him pass.
22. The son of Henry IV., the Prince of Wales, had a strong sense of justice. He knew the duties of a subject. He was quick-tempered. On one occasion he struck Sir W. Gascoigne, a judge. Sir W. was at that time seated on the bench.
23. Sir W. Gascoigne knew the dignity and power of his position. He resolved to do his duty at all hazards. He instantly ordered the Prince of Wales to be committed to prison.
24. Life has few enjoyments. We cling to it.
25. They lay on a bed of honour. They died on the battlefield.

26. At this time of the year I do not rise at five o'clock in the morning. I rise at seven or eight.

27. He was clever, accomplished, and possessed of every virtue. He was of a timid disposition.

28. You made a deplorable mistake. It was done in ignorance. You deserve to be pardoned.

29. We must reach Brighton by four o'clock. There is only one hour left. We must start at once.

30. He received all the pay promised him. He was dissatisfied. He took the case into court.

31. Cast thy bread upon the waters. Thou shalt find it after many days.

32. It was too late to start on our journey. We postponed starting till the following morning.

33. The people of this place are industrious. They are thrifty. I noticed the crops standing in the fields. I noticed the neatness of the cottages.

34. Not only have I done wrong. You also have done wrong. You attempted to gain a certificate on false pretences.

35. The prince with all his wealth was jealous of the hermit. The hermit's reputation was superior to the prince's.

36. A large number of the wounded recovered. They took up arms again in the following year. They loved their country. They wished to defend their country.

37. The boat seemed likely to sink. He did not lose courage. He brought the boat safely to land.

38. He caught the robbers. He never got back the stolen property. The property consisted of ornaments made of gold and silver.

39. In full armour the barons attended a council at Westminster. At Westminster they demanded a redress of their grievances.

40. That cave was said to contain many curious relics. We could not enter it. We had no torches. It would have been dangerous to enter it in the dark.

41. Edward now proceeded to Calais. From Calais he crossed over to Dover.

42. Robert Bruce took advantage of Edward's absence. He invaded England. He was king of Scotland. He was the ally of France.

43. The northern states of America had a contest with the southern. The contest lasted four years. It ended in the

defeat of the southern states and their surrender to the northern.

44. The government of Henry III. was as unpopular as that of King John had been. He had foreign favourites. He levied unjust taxes. The nobles were determined to put an end to these things.

45. The king spent the following year in Normandy. In Normandy he desired to strengthen his position. He desired to secure the succession of his son.

46. He always prepared his lessons to the best of his power. Through no fault of his own, he did not reach a high place in the class. He was not naturally clever.

47. In the last years of his reign, Henry I.'s great object in life was to secure the crown for his daughter, Matilda. Prince William, his only son, had been drowned in the passage from Calais to Dover.

48. The tanks were dry. The fields could not be irrigated. A visitation of famine was certain. The annual rains had failed.

CHAPTER VIII.—TO SUPPLY PREPOSITIONS AFTER CERTAIN WORDS.

21. **How Prepositions are used.**—A preposition is meant to show what one thing has to do with another thing. The word or combination of words denoting the second thing and coming immediately *after* the preposition is called the Object. The word denoting the first thing and coming *before* the preposition may be a noun, or a verb, or an adjective, or an adverb. The preposition to be used in any given example depends partly on the kind of connexion existing between the first thing and the second, and partly on idiom or custom.

Exercises in § 21. (To be done orally and at sight.)

(a) *Fill up the gap in each sentence with the appropriate preposition:*—

Accompanied *with*, *by*. His speech was accompanied a bow. He was accompanied --- his dog.

Agreed *with*, *to*. He acted in accordance --- instructions.

According — what you tell me he must be very clever.

Accountable *to, for*. He is accountable — the government — his actions.

Adapted *to, for*. The plan that you propose is well adapted — my abilities, but not — the purpose that I have in hand.

Advantage *of, over*. He has the advantage — me (*Definite article*). He has an advantage — me (*Indef. art.*).

Agree *to, with*. I cannot agree — you (person) on that subject, nor do I agree — your proposals (thing).

Angry *at, with, for*. He is angry — me (person) — having made that remark ; and I am angry — his rudeness (thing).

Annoyed *with, at*. He was much annoyed — his accusers (person) ; and still more annoyed — their dishonesty (thing).

Answer *to, for*. You will have to answer — your employer — such neglect of duty.

Appeal *to, for, against*. I appeal — you — redress — such injustice.

Arrive *at, in*. He has arrived — Dover (smaller space). He has arrived — Italy (larger space).

Attend *to, on, at*. Your attendance — the committee is necessary. Your attendance — the committee-room is necessary. You must attend — the book.

Attended *with, by*. The proceedings were attended — more noise than there should have been. He was attended — two friends (agent).

Authority *over, on, for*. He is my authority — saying so. He is a good authority — that subject. He has no authority — the committee.

Beg *of, for, from*. Let me beg pardon — you. I beg — a little encouragement — you.

Betrayed *to, into*. The city was betrayed — the enemy. It was betrayed — the hands of the enemy.

Blessed *in, with*. He is blessed — good health, and blessed — his children.

Blind *of, to*. He was blind — one eye. He was blind — the consequences of his own folly.

Blush *at, for*. I blush — the good name that you have lost. I blush — your folly.

Break into, through, of, to, with. I have broken — him once for all (put an end to all further connexion with him). Who will break the news — her (first communicate the news to her)? Try to break yourself — that habit. He broke — all restraint. A thief broke — the house (entered the house by breaking).

Bring to, under. We must bring this matter — light. It must be brought — discussion.

Burst into, upon. He burst — the country with an overwhelming force. He burst — a rage.

Call on, to, for. I called — him to come. We must call — our new neighbour (go to see him in his house). This matter calls — (demands, requires) prompt action.

Care of, for. I do not care — him at all (see anything in him to fear or respect). The care — the house does not rest with me.

Careful of, about. He is very careful — what he eats. He was careful — his money.

Cause of, for. There is no cause — anxiety. What was the cause — his anxiety?

Change to, for. He has changed a good deal — the worse. Give me change — sixpence. Change this sixpenny piece — coppers.

Charge to, with. The gun is charged (loaded) — a bullet. You are charged (entrusted) — this business. You are charged (accused) — a crime. This must be charged — your account (you must be asked to pay for this).

Claim to, on or against. I have a claim — you. I have a claim — better treatment.

Clamorous for, against. They are clamorous — better pay. They are clamorous — his exactions.

Clothed in, with. The rich man, though clothed ---- fine linen, was clothed ---- shame.

Come across, into, by, of, to. This has come ---- fashion. How did he come ---- (acquire) all this money?

This comes ---- being lazy (this is what happens when any one is lazy). The total comes ---- four pounds. I came ---- him (accidentally met him) yesterday.

Communicate with, on, to. I will communicate ---- him — the subject (*Intrans.*). I will communicate my views ---- him (*Trans.*).

Compare with, to. We may compare apples — pears

(similar comparatives). Genius may be compared — a lightning-flash (dissimilars compared).

Compete with or against, for. He competed — me — a scholarship.

Complain of, to, against, about, etc. He complained — me — the noise of the engine. He brought a complaint — A. — the noise of the engine.

Concerned at or about, for, in. I am much concerned — your welfare. I am much concerned — this business (I have a large interest in it). I am much concerned — these evil tidings.

Concur with, in. I concur — you — that matter.

Confer with, about, on or upon. He conferred a great benefit — me (*Trans.*). I will confer — you again — that matter (*Intrans.*).

Confide in, to, of. I cannot confide this secret — you (*Trans.*). I confide fully — your sense of duty (*Intrans.*). I am confident — success (*adjective*).

Consist of, in. This book consists (is composed) — 300 pages. Truthfulness consists (is contained, lies) — honesty of word, deed, and gesture.

Contemporary of, with. Burke's career was contemporary — Sheridan's (*adject.*). Burke was a contemporary — Sheridan (*used as noun*).

Contrast to, with. Burke was a great contrast — Sheridan (*noun*). Burke was contrasted — Sheridan (*verb*).

Contribution to, towards. This is my contribution — that fund. This is my contribution — that project.

Count on, for. This counts — nothing. May I count — your support (consider it as certain)?

Deal by, in, with. He dealt well — his servants (treated them well). I cannot deal — such a man any longer. He deals — salt.

Decision of, on. He has given his decision — that case. This is my decision — the dispute.

Die of, from, by. He died — overwork. He died — fever. He died — violence.

Differ from, with. I differ — you on that subject (person). England differs — India in climate (thing).

Disappointed of, in, with. We are disappointed — a thing not obtained, — a thing obtained, — a person from whom we expected something better.

Discouragement to, of. Your discouragement — him did much harm. Your remarks are a discouragement — all further effort (make further effort appear useless).

Disqualified for, from. He was disqualified by age — competing. He is disqualified — that post.

Drop off, out of. The soldier dropped — the line of march. The apple dropped — the tree.

Eager for, in. He was as eager — the pursuit of knowledge as he was — distinction.

Embark on, in. He has embarked — a new kind of business. He has embarked — board ship.

End in, with, by. He ended his speech — a fine summing up. The project ended — failure. He ended the discussion — declaring that the meeting was dissolved.

Engaged in, with, to, on. He has been busily engaged — me the whole morning. He is engaged — her (betrothed or promised to her in marriage). He is deeply engaged — thought. — what business were you engaged ?

Enter upon, into. I cannot enter — that contract. He has entered — a new career.

Entrust with, to. I shall entrust my money — him. I shall entrust him — my money.

Exception of, to. There is no exception — this principle. I make an exception — this.

Exchange for, with. I shall exchange places — him. I would not exchange my house — yours.

Excuse from, for. I hope I shall be excused — my absence from the meeting. I shall excuse myself — my absence.

Expectation of, from. He had a good — from his wife that she would accept his proposal of marriage.

Expectation of, in. He had a — in his mind that his wife would accept his proposal of marriage.

Expectation of, through. The — through which he expected his wife to accept his proposal of marriage.

Expectation of, under. The — under which he expected his wife to accept his proposal of marriage. He could not tell — the — which he expected his wife to accept his proposal of marriage.

False of, to, in. He is utterly false — heart, since he has proved himself false — his friends (person) and false — his promises (thing).

Familiar with, to. He is familiar — the subject (thing). The subject is familiar — him (person).

Favourable to, for. The time is favourable — action. The outlook is not favourable — his prospects (does not hold out much promise of success).

Feed on, with. The cow feeds — grass (*Intrans.*). He feeds the cow — turnips (*Trans.*).

Fight for, against, with. There was a long fight — the flag — the Confederates.

Note.—"To fight *with*" is ambiguous. We fought *with* (=against) the French at Waterloo. We fought *with* (=on the same side as) the French against the Russians in the Crimea.

Free from, of, with. He is rather too free — his pen. He is free — vice of any kind. He is free — thought.

Furnish to, with. He furnished the hungry — food. He furnished food — the hungry.

Genius for, in. He is a genius — mathematics (person). He has a genius — mathematics (thing).

Get at, over, out of, to, into, on with. I cannot get — him (live or work smoothly with him). He could not get — the end of his journey in time (finish his journey). He got — debt, and could not get — it again. He could not get — his difficulties (overcome them). We could not get — the facts (find out the facts).

Glad of, at. I shall be glad — his assistance. I was very glad — the result.

Glance at, over. He glanced — the surface (took a hasty view of it). He glanced — that object (took a hasty look at it).

Grateful to, for. I was grateful — him — that kindness.

Grieve at or about, for. I grieve — you with all my heart. I felt much grief — that disaster.

Hardened against, to. He is hardened — any feeling of pity (has no sense of pity). He is hardened — his debtors.

Heir to, of. He is the heir — his uncle (person), and has become heir — a large estate (thing).

Hold of, on. A creditor has a hold — his debtor. Take hold — that chair.

Impatient of, at, for. He is impatient — the delay. He is impatient — food. He is impatient — control.

Impress on, with. I impressed him — that idea. I impressed that idea — him.

Indebted to, in, for. He was indebted — a large sum of money. He was indebted — her — a large sum of money.

Indignant at, with. I felt very indignant — him (person). I was indignant — his conduct (thing).

Indulge in, with. He indulges — wine (*Intrans.*). He indulges himself — wine (*Trans.*).

Indulgent in, to. He is too indulgent — wine (thing). He is too indulgent — his children (person).

Influence over or with, on. He has no influence — me (person). This will have no influence — the result (thing).

Inquire into, about, of. We will inquire — him — this matter. We must inquire — this mystery.

Interest in, with. I have no interest — the Directors of that company. I have a large interest — that company.

Introduce to, into. I cannot introduce you — this society (make you a member of it). I will introduce you — him.

Intrude upon, into. He should not intrude — my privacy. He should not intrude — my private garden (enter it without being asked).

Invest in, with. He was invested — full powers. He invested his money — the public funds.

Join in, to. He joined — the game (*Intrans.*). He joined one piece of wood — another (*Trans.*).

Jump at, to. It is as foolish to jump — a conclusion (form it too rapidly) as it is wise to jump — an opportunity (seize it before it goes).

Kick against, at. It is not wise to kick — authority (resist). He kicked his heels — authority (scornfully resisted).

Labour at, for, in, under. He is labouring — an error. He is labouring — a good cause. He is labouring — the public good. He is labouring — mathematics.

Lavish of, in. He was rather too lavish — his praise. He was lavish — his expenditure.

Lay before, to, under. Lay not this sin — their charge.
He laid me — an obligation. Lay all the facts — him (make him acquainted with all the facts).

Lean against, on, to. I lean — this side rather than that. The old man was at one time leaning — a staff, at another time leaning — a wall.

Level with, at. He levelled his gun — the bird. He levelled the city — the ground.

Liable to, for. All men are liable — error. He is liable — payment.

Libel concerning, against. He wrote a libel — his neighbour. The libel was — his honesty.

Lie in, under. The matter lies — your own power. I could not consent to lie — suspicion.

Listen to, for. Do not listen — his complaints. We listened in vain — the notes of the expected nightingale.

Live for, by, on, within. He lives — honest labour, and well — his earnings. He lives — a small income. The highest of virtues is to live — others.

Look after, at, into, for, over, through, out of. He was at that time looking — the window. This house looks — the sea (has a wide view of it). Look — these papers (examine cursorily). Look — these papers (examine carefully). Look — every corner (scrutinise closely). Look — that needle (try to find). Look — the horse (watch it and see that it comes to no harm). A cat may look — a king.

Make of, for, up to, away with. Contentment makes — happiness (conducts to happiness). He made — those jewels (stole and carried off). A. made — B. (approached B. for some purpose). I can make no meaning — what he says.

Martyr to, for. He is a martyr — rheumatism. He died a martyr — the cause of liberty.

Moved at, by, with, to. She was moved — tears. They were much moved — the sight. They were moved — pity. He was moved — her entreaties.

Need for, of. There is no need — you to repeat this. We are in no need — assistance.

Negligent of, in. He is negligent — his work. He is negligent — his duties.

Obliged *to, for*. I am obliged — you — that kindness.
 Occupied *with, in*. His time was occupied — many
 pursuits. He was occupied — reading a book.

Offence *against, at*. That was an offence — morality.
 He took offence — what I said.

Offended *at, with*. I am deeply offended — him (person).
 I am offended — his rudeness (thing).

Originate *with, from or in*. This report originated — a mis-
 understanding (thing). It originated — him (person).

Overcome *with, by*. He was overcome — fatigue. He
 was overcome — our entreaties.

Part *from, with*. I will not part — my money (thing),
 nor do I wish to part — my friend (person).

Pass *for, by, over, from, to or into*. Let us pass — this
 subject (omit). His mind passes rapidly — one
 point — another. He passes — (is considered) a
 clever man. A carriage passed — the door.

Play *at, on*. He plays well — cricket. She plays —
 the piano.

Point *at, to*. This plan points — almost certain success.
 Every one points — him with scorn.

Popular *with, for or on account of*. He is popular — his
 school-fellows — his good-nature.

Possessed *of, with*. His mind is possessed — that notion.
 He is possessed — much wealth.

Preference *for, to*. The preference — wealth — poverty
 is almost universal.

Prepared *for, against*. We must be prepared — disaster.
 Let us be prepared — action.

Prevail *with or upon, over or against*. He prevailed —
 him (persuaded him) to do that. He prevailed —
 (defeated) all his enemies.

Preventive *against, of*. This drug is preventive — fever
 (adject.). This drug is a preventive — fever (noun).

Pride *in, on*. He prides himself — his wealth (verb).
 He takes much pride — his wealth (noun).

Proceed *with, to, against, from*. Let us proceed — the
 business (the business having been already commenced).
 Let us proceed — the business (the business not
 having been commenced). I shall proceed — that man
 (prosecute). This evil result proceeds (arises) —
 ignorance.

Profuse of, in. He is as profuse — his money as he is — his offers.

Provide for, against, with. We must provide — the evil day (be prepared to meet it before it comes). He must provide — his children. He was provided — everything that he wanted.

Quarrel with, between, over or about. I have no quarrel — you. There is no quarrel — you and me. We need not quarrel — this little matter.

Quick of, at or in. He is quick — understanding, and especially quick — mathematics.

Ready for, in. He is ready (quick or prompt) — his answers, and ready — action (prepared).

Reckon on, with. I reckon — your support (confidently expect). I shall have a reckoning (settling of accounts) — you to-morrow.

Reconcile to, with. This reconciles me — you (person). I cannot reconcile the facts — your statement of them (thing).

Regard for, to. I have a great regard — his character. With regard — that point we must agree to differ.

Rejoice in, at. He is one who rejoices not only — his own happiness, but — that of another.

Remonstrate with, against. He remonstrated — him — his conduct.

Repose on, in. He is reposing (resting) — a bed (*Intrans.*). He reposes (places) full confidence — me (*Trans.*).

Requisite to, for. We must do what is requisite — the purpose. Do what is requisite — success.

Resolve on, into. Air can be resolved (analysed) — its elements. He is resolved (decided) — some action.

Respect of, to, for. I have no respect — him. With respect — that matter let us say no more. In respect — that quality he surpasses you.

Responsible to, for. I am not responsible — you — what I do or say.

Rest on, with, from. It rests — you to do what seems best. I must rest a little — this chair. He gets no rest — suffering.

Result from, in, of. This is the result — laziness (*noun*). This results — laziness (*verb*). Laziness results — ruin (*verb*).

Revenge on, for. They revenged themselves — him — the injury.

Run after, at, into, over, through. The dog ran — the cat (pursued). The dog ran — the cat (attacked). He ran — debt. Let us run — the accounts (read rapidly). He ran — his money (spent all of it).

Rupture with, between. He had a rupture — me. There was a rupture — him and me.

Satisfied of, with. I am satisfied — the fact (convinced). I am satisfied — his work (contented).

Search for, after, of. He is in search — an occupation. We made a search — the lost jewel. Most men make a search — happiness.

Secure from, against. He is secure — harm, and — all attacks.

Set about, over, upon. The dog set — the cat (attacked). He set — the business (commenced doing it). He was set — the business (placed in charge of it).

Slave of, to. He is a slave — avarice (*Indef. art.*). He is the slave — avarice (*Def. art.*).

Smile at, upon. We can smile — your threats (despise them). Success smiled — our efforts (favoured them).

Solicitous of or about, for. I am solicitous — the future. I am solicitous — your welfare.

Speak of, on. He spoke — that subject (briefly). He spoke — that subject (at greater length).

Stand against, by, on, to. He stood — his opinion (maintained). He stood — his dignity (conducted himself with dignity). He stood — his friend (supported). He stood — the enemy (resisted, withheld).

Stare at, in. He stared — me. He stared me — the face.

Stick at, to. He sticks — his point. He sticks — nothing.

Strike for, on. The ship struck — a rock. The men struck — higher pay.

Suitable to, for. His speech was suitable (appropriate) — the occasion. The plan is suitable — the purpose (conducive to the accomplishment of the purpose).

Supply to, with. They supplied water — the thirsty (person). They supplied the thirsty — water (thing).

Take after, for, to, upon. He took — himself (presumed) to give me a lecture. He took me — a stranger. He has taken — gambling (formed a habit of gambling).

He takes — his father (is like him in pursuits, appearance, etc.).

Talk *of or about, to or with, over*. Let me talk — you for a few minutes. Let us talk — this matter (discuss fully). Did he talk — coming back (allude to briefly)?

Taste *of, for*. Now we shall have a taste — hard work (some experience of hard work). He has no taste (liking) — music.

Think *of, over or on*. He never thought — that subject (momentary thinking). He thought well — the subject (sustained or prolonged thinking).

Tired *of, with*. He is tired — waiting. He is tired — his exertions.

Touch *at, upon*. The ship touched — Gibraltar. Let us now touch — this subject (briefly allude to).

Trespass *in, on, against*. Do not trespass — a man's time or — his house. He trespassed — the rule (broke it).

Trust *in, to, with*. I trust — your honour (*Intrans.*). I trust — you (*Intrans.*). I trust you — money (*Trans.*). I trust this money — your care (*Trans.*).

Use *of, for, in*. We have no use — that. There is no use — that. What is the use — that?

Victim *of, to*. He is a victim — oppression (*Indef. art.*). He is the victim — oppression (*Def. art.*).

Wait *at, for, on*. We must wait — the next train. We have no one to wait — us (attend to our wants). He knows how to wait — table (do the work of a waiter).

Warn *of, against*. He was warned — his danger. He was warned — A.'s designs.

Wary *in, of*. He was wary — that man's designs (guarded against and prepared to meet them). He is wary (cautious) — all that he does.

(b) Fill up the gap in each sentence, putting in or leaving out the preposition after the verb, according to the requirements of idiom :—

Admit, admit of. Such conduct — no excuse (is inexcusable). I cannot — (accept as valid) the excuse that you have offered.

Attend, attend to. He will — the meeting (go to it). He will — the business of the meeting.

Bear, bear with. We must — his reproaches (endure patiently). We must — his reproaches (endure).

Begin, begin with. Let us — this song (commence to sing it). Let us — this song (sing this song before singing any other).

Believe, believe in. I do not — this man (trust in his honesty). I do not — this man (accept what he says as true).

Call, call on. I have — him (visited him at his house). I have — him (ordered him to come).

Catch, catch at. He — the reins (seized). He — the reins (tried to seize).

Close, close with. I cannot — such a bargain (accept or agree to). This — the bargain (concludes).

Commence, commence with. We must — this work (begin to do it). We must — this work (do this work before doing any other).

Consult, consult with. I must — you on this point (ask your advice). I must — you on this point (take counsel or confer with you).

Count, count on. Have you — the money (reckoned up). I — that money (expect it and depend on having it).

Deal, deal in. He — cards (sells). He — the cards (distributes them to the different players).

Dispense, dispense with. We can — your charities (do not require). He — his charities fairly (distributes).

Eat, eat into. Mice — cheese (make a hole in it by eating). Mice — cheese (use it as food).

Feel, feel for. The blind man — the table (tries to find the table by groping for it with his hand). We — the hardness of the table (are made conscious of its hardness by the sense of touch).

Gain, gain on. He — the land (reached). The sea — the land (washes it down, encroaches on it).

Grasp, grasp at. He — the money (attempted to seize it). He — the money (held it firmly in his hand).

Guard, guard against. We must — him from danger (protect). We must — danger (take precautions).

Guess, guess at. He — the facts (tried to find them out by guessing). He — the facts (found out by guessing).

Inquire, inquire into. He — the reason (investigated it). He — the reason (asked what it was).

Meditate, meditate on. He — revenge (future action).

He — the revenge that he took (past action).

Meet, meet with. I — him on the way (came across him accidentally). I — him on the way (came in front of him, face to face).

Prepare, prepare for. He — a feast (got it ready). He — the feast (got himself ready for it).

Repair, repair to. Let us — the house (go). Let us — the house (do it up, put it into proper repair).

Search, search for. You must — the thief (find out where he is). You must — the thief (examine everything that is on him).

Send, send for. They have — the doctor (summoned). They have — the doctor (despatched).

Strike, strike at. He — the dog (hit it). He — the dog (tried or intended to hit it).

Touch, touch upon. He — the point (briefly alluded to it). He scarcely — the point (came to it at all).

Work, work at. He — the machine (managed it). He — the machine (was engaged with it).

CHAPTER IX.—TO SUBSTITUTE EQUIVALENT WORDS.

22. Equivalent Words.¹—In the following exercises the student is required to substitute for each word printed in italics some other word, the use of which will make no appreciable difference in the sense of the sentence. The

¹ *To the Teacher.*—The object of the present chapter is to help the student to acquire a ready command, combined with a right use, of words—especially such words as he is likely to have picked up from what he hears spoken around him and from what he may have seen in books and newspapers. To teach promptness, and at the same time to excite attention, I advise that all the exercises be done orally in class and without previous preparation. The student should be told to read the sentence slowly aloud to the class, and then to read it out a second time with a new word substituted for the one printed in italics. To prevent a student from looking ahead to the sentence which will come to his turn, either the order of sentences as given in the book should not be adhered to, or the students should not be put on to read in their regular order.

If this chapter is felt to be tediously long, portions of it can be postponed, and other kinds of lessons in English can be interspersed for the sake of variety.

words exchanged need not be *exact* equivalents ; indeed, it is doubtful whether exact equivalents exist. For instance, in describing an east wind, it comes to the same thing whether we call it *biting* or *cutting*. In other contexts “to bite” is not the same thing as “to cut”; yet the two words *biting* and *cutting*, when applied to a wind, convey the same impression to the mind of the hearer or reader, and the one can be exchanged for the other without any alteration of the sense. If a single word does not exist, or does not readily occur to the student, he may substitute two words for one, provided the phrase so used expresses an equivalent meaning, neither more nor less than the word in the original. For instance, there is no harm in substituting *rouse to anger* for *irritate*, *partner in crime* for *accomplice*.

A change of word may necessitate a change of preposition. Thus if for *command* we substitute *control*, we must say “*control over temper*” for “*command of temper*.”

Exercises in § 22. (To be done orally and at sight.)

(a) Substitute another **verb** for the italicised verb in each of the following, taking care that the sense of the sentence remains unaltered :—

1. He was much *esteemed* by all who knew him.
2. One star *exceeds* another star in brightness.
3. The profits were *divided* among the shareholders.
4. He deserves to be *commended* for his industry.
5. I cannot even *conjecture* what his plans are.
6. The captain ordered his men to *halt*.
7. He never ceased to *bemoan* his losses.
8. We justly *rebuked* him for acting so selfishly.
9. I have no one to *help* me in this matter.
10. On hearing such a report he was much *surprised*.
11. That action of his *damaged* his reputation.
12. He *mastered* the difficulty by steady perseverance.
13. He was mean enough to *forsake* his old friend.
14. I *confide* in your honesty and *accept* what you say.
15. We have *resided* four years in this town.
16. He *tried* more than once to jump over that fence.
17. I felt a good deal *annoyed* at being so *distrusted*.
18. He *asserted* his right to be heard in self-defence.

19. I could not *ascertain* what had really *happened*.
20. I do not *anticipate* that any good will come of it.
21. His judgment was *warped* by prejudice.
22. Resist the weakness, and you will *conquer* it.
23. He took the wrong road because he was *misled*.
24. We must *give up* all hope of coming here again.
25. One who knows that he is *suspected* feels *discouraged*.
26. It would be rash to *rely* on that man's promises.
27. He was a good deal *disturbed* by all those worries.
28. The Saxon army was *routed* at a village near Hastings.
29. I *foresee* many difficulties in that project.
30. The terms offered by the enemy were *rejected*.
31. It was a work of great labour to *scale* that hill.
32. I have been *asked* to write a report on that matter.
33. No offence was intended, and we *craved* his pardon.
34. The petition was *backed* by two hundred signatures.
35. My plans have been *frustrated* by his opposition.
36. The boat was *capsized* by the suddenness of the gale.
37. He was not *permitted* to say such things again.
38. He *hastened* along as fast as his horse could run.
39. This is not the pattern that I should have *selected*.
40. Our journey was *finished* by about 4 p.m.
41. He *lingered* much more than he need have done.
42. My feelings have been *wounded* by that remark.
43. A large new house will be *erected* on that site.
44. This river will *impede* our progress.
45. The city was *encompassed* by the enemy.
46. Such a foolish custom as that will not *last* long.
47. Why was the name of that student *left out*?
48. His progress was *arrested* by an unlucky accident.
49. The thief was caught and *apprehended*.
50. The man is innocent and should be *released*.
51. The horse will bolt if the driver *loosens* the reins.
52. I do not *understand* what you are *driving* at.
53. He *acquired* much wealth by his profession.
54. His mind needs to be *directed* in the right path.
55. I do not *consider* that you have *acted* wisely.
56. It is a pity that he cannot *govern* his temper.
57. In this hot season the cattle are *teased* by the flies.
58. The booty was *distributed* amongst the soldiers.
59. I *question* his authority to *close* that gate.
60. The fine that he had to pay came to ten pounds.

61. The workmen *collected* near the pay-office.
62. The dispute was not *decided* by the evening.
63. *Fasten* these sticks together so as to make a fagot.
64. The old man *summoned* his sons, four in number.
65. I cannot *calculate* what this change will cost me.
66. I have *purchased* a yoke of oxen.
67. Every one will *observe* what you are doing.
68. It is of no use to *dispute* about differences of taste.
69. Which of us can *force* that man to *hold his tongue*?
70. You have always been *looked upon* as the cleverer.
71. The troops *retreated* behind the walls of the fort.
72. The men have decided to *strike* work once more.
73. He would not *agree* to give them higher wages.
74. They were so *tired* that they could hardly *move*.
75. He has *given up* making any more attempts.

(b) Substitute another noun (or verbal noun) for the italicised noun in each of the following, taking care that the sense of the sentence remains unaltered :—

1. I cannot place much *reliance* on his promise.
2. The *invalid* is better to-day than he was yesterday.
3. He got fresh advice by calling in another *physician*.
4. The *malady* that he then had gave us less anxiety.
5. We are still friends, though there was a *difference*.
6. A student should treat his master with *deference*.
7. England suffered much from Danish *irruptions*.
8. By a very ingenious *contrivance* the prisoner escaped.
9. He lodges in the third *storey* of that house.
10. He amused the company with an interesting *story*.
11. There is a very thick *mist* this morning.
12. I declined to accept any of his *presents*.
13. The *insurgents* were much incensed by his proceedings.
14. A flash of lightning disclosed the *sit*e of the inn.
15. It was his daily *custom* to take early exercise.
16. He lived in a fine *house* and wore grand *apparel*.
17. A. was his *accomplice* and quite as guilty.
18. *Kindness* sometimes succeeds where *rigour* fails.
19. I hope no *wisdom* has befallen him on the way.
20. I feel no *inclination* to do what he wishes.
21. You have my full *permission* to take a day's change.
22. I have no *faith* in the *sincerity* of his professions.
23. No *improvement* can be made without *industry*.

24. That *act* of his was a fine example of *bravery*.
25. The *conflict* ended in the *triumph* of the French.
26. Natural *loveliness* needs not the *aid* of fine *dress*.
27. She had a great *affection* for dumb animals.
28. I had a pleasant *talk* with him yesterday.
29. I am sorry to say I take no *delight* in music.
30. Without your *leave* he cannot remain here.
31. He took much *trouble* to ascertain the facts.
32. His *acquittal* has filled me with *amazement*.
33. There is no *enjoyment* in life without good health.
34. I have a great *dislike* to *solitude*.
35. He did me much *harm* by his bad advice.
36. Be careful to carry out the *directions* given you.
37. The *investment* of Ladysmith lasted several months.
38. A vast *stretch* of wild country lay in front of them.
39. The reward that he received was equal to his *merits*.
40. He showed a great deal of *valour* on that occasion.
41. The ascent is attended with no little *peril*.
42. He is a man of very little *discretion*.
43. I am much struck with the *fertility* of the land.
44. The story turned out to be a false *rumour*.
45. He proved to be a very tough *antagonist*.
46. My friend stood by me in all my *troubles*.
47. A prisoner pines in vain for *liberty*.
48. He was kept eight months in *custody*.
49. The *thought* of taking a rest never occurred to him.
50. The advice that he gave us deserves careful *thought*.
51. He is subject to *low spirits* at times.
52. What kind of *occupation* does he want ?
53. It makes no *matter* what line of life he takes up.
54. The *sweetness* of a rose surpasses that of a tulip.
55. You have no *business* to come here without leave.
56. There were a great many *buyers* in that bazaar.
57. So far as I know, he has never told an *untruth*.
58. There has been a great *falling off* in the attendance.
59. His spelling was entirely free from *mistakes*.
60. Much *booty* was taken from the captured city.
61. The *gallantry* of the troops astonished every one.
62. You will suffer no *harm*, if you stay where you are.
63. I do not want any *apartments* in the top *floor*.
64. He returned to duty on the *expiry* of his leave.
65. The *show* of fancy-work was held in that hall.

66. There was a look of *fear* on every face.
67. The *sum* paid to him came to two pounds.
68. A rat is not of any *service* to man or beast.
69. He shows no *thankfulness* for all that we have done.
70. The sun shone out again in all its *glory*.
71. He found a *pretext* for every wrong thing that he did.
72. After all their talking they came to no *result*.
73. They were soon reduced to a deplorable *state*.
74. There is no *necessity* to say more at present.
75. His *store* of words and phrases is very limited.
76. No progress can be made without *application*.
77. Many bridesmaids were present at the *marriage*.
78. He spoke with a great deal of *assurance*.
79. The book is not much in *vogue* just now.
80. He had a wonderful *command* of his temper.
81. May I hope for your *forgiveness*?
82. Some of the dumb animals show much *sagacity*.
83. The air is scented with the *perfume* of roses.
84. His *behaviour* this term has been very good.
85. His vast wealth was an *impediment* to his happiness.
86. Every kind of *obstruction* was put in our way.
87. He spoke very modestly of his own *performances*.
88. At the *close* of his speech he was heartily applauded.
89. One feels a sense of *solitude* in a forest.
90. The *contention* between them was rather acute.
91. Several *lives* were lost in the *encounter*.
92. The Sultan's army met with a serious *reverse*.
93. There was great *slackness* of discipline.
94. There was much *confusion* in the ranks.
95. He was prompted by *ill-will* to act as he did.
96. He yielded without any sign of *reluctance*.
97. I have resigned with very great *unwillingness*.
98. A wise man will avoid *inaction*.
99. This man turned out to be the chief *offender*.

(c) Substitute another adjective (or participle) for that italicised in each of the following, taking care that the sense of the sentence remains unaltered :—

1. The windmill is now entirely *stationary*.
2. The *principal* production of Assam is tea.
3. An honest man is *certain* to be respected.
4. Look at those clouds : a storm seems to be *imminent*.

5. He showed *extraordinary* presence of mind that day.
6. He stood alone before the *infuriated* multitude.
7. His demeanour was that of a *calm* and *fearless* man.
8. After the shock the silence was not less *awful*.
9. To help the poor without hope of being repaid is an *unselfish* act.
10. It is not easy to be *cunning* without being *false*.
11. I cannot afford to buy *costly* materials.
12. This news has made me feel very *wretched*.
13. The country looked *desolate* after the famine.
14. A *sly* man does not succeed so well as an *honest* one.
15. We enjoy sailing on *tranquil* waters.
16. Shakespeare is the most *famous* of all modern poets.
17. Have you brought the *requisite* number of men?
18. It was a *tedious* task, but we accomplished it.
19. We had not money *enough* for our journey.
20. This soil is *unproductive*; it yields nothing.
21. An elephant is one of the *shrewdest* of animals.
22. His word is not *trustworthy*: leave him alone.
23. That was an *appropriate* reward for his services.
24. He is rather *timid* and *reserved* in company.
25. It was a *hazardous* thing to do at such a time.
26. You may feel quite *secure*; you have many friends.
27. He was a *fearless* warrior on the battlefield.
28. An *immense* wave swept over the ship.
29. The hillside was covered with *luxuriant* herbage.
30. He is of rather a *morose* disposition, I fear.
31. It is not *advisable* that he should sign this paper.
32. His gait is *ungraceful* and his features *unsightly*.
33. Those are not *real* diamonds, but *artificial* ones.
34. Pure gold is a very *valuable* metal.
35. The *true* facts are different from the *reported* ones.
36. A *sincere* friend will help you in time of need.
37. I hope the peace just signed will be *permanent*.
38. That will be a *durable* monument to his memory.
39. Practice gives *increased* facility and skill.
40. Have you read the sad story told in that book?
41. *Paul and Virginia* is a *touching* story.
42. We all felt *depressed* on hearing the story read out.
43. His manners are anything but *agreeable*.
44. The sweet-scented verbena is abundant here.
45. He is a very *painstaking* and *correct* writer.

46. I feel sure that he is a *good-natured* man.
47. Back-biting is a *despicable* vice, but not a *rare* one.
48. The case is *desperate*: we must give it up.
49. We had an *amicable* discussion on that subject.
50. The men who struck work are in a *sad* plight.
51. Sir Walter Scott was a *famous* poet and novelist.
52. He was *expert* in the use of the bow.
53. A *ready-witted* man is well suited to the bar.
54. This matter was discussed in the *previous* chapter.
55. His style of writing is *deficient* in force.
56. An *easy* command of words is a thing to be *prized*.
57. To know the *exact* force of words is difficult.
58. His command of words is too *scanty* for an orator.
59. He is *painstaking* in everything that he does.
60. The soup to-day is rather more *insipid* than usual.
61. *Fresh* air with exercise is necessary to health.
62. His speech was not *appropriate* for the audience.
63. The bite of that snake is *invenious*.
64. He seldom fails to be *humorous* in any company.
65. He had a *robust* faith in the future of South Africa.
66. His *muscular* arms could lift very heavy weights.
67. He had very *cumrous* duties to perform.
68. He was in *abject* bondage to his creditors.
69. He takes a *despondent* view of the situation.
70. A person of *demiure* and retiring manners.
71. Of a *slight* figure and *passive* expression of face.
72. Of a *frank* disposition and *temper*.
73. This is a *well-flavoured* dish : it suits every taste.
74. It was a *clever* device, but it did not answer.
75. His conduct has been altogether *irreproachable*.
76. He is a very *competent* teacher, as we all know.
77. A *sallow* complexion is not one to be admired.
78. His face looked *enraged* and careworn.
79. His treatment of the case is not too *harsh*.
80. He is rather too *frivolous* to make a good officer.

(d) Substitute another adverb (*or* adverbial phrase) for that italicised in each of the following sentences, taking care that the sense of the sentence remains unaltered :—

1. The law *recently* passed will be some check on thieving.
2. The explanation given is *quite* satisfactory.
3. Except for his help, we should *certainly* have perished.

4. They all felt that they had been *fairly* and even *handsomely* treated.
5. He acted very *indiscreetly* in that matter.
6. He spoke very *discourteously* to his betters.
7. The name of that student was *purposely* omitted.
8. He is *seldom* absent from his proper place.
9. The thief was *rigorously* punished.
10. He was *gravely* cautioned against such imprudence.
11. He turned up *unexpectedly* at 6 o'clock.
12. The boat sailed *merrily* along on the placid lake.
13. The town consists *principally* of mechanics.
14. He *generally* comes home by 5 P.M.
15. He is *manifestly* hiding the truth from us.
16. You must start *immediately*; the time is up.
17. His essay, though short, is *correctly* worded, besides being arranged *judiciously*.
18. He spoke out *bravely*, and was listened to *attentively*.
19. He was very *severely* handled by the enemy.
20. He is *unusually* attentive to his work.
21. The man was *fiercely* attacked by a bull.
22. He is very *busily* engaged in digging his garden.
23. He *angrily* told the vagrant to leave the house.
24. He has *repeatedly* been cautioned before.
25. He was *mortally* wounded in that encounter.
26. I spent an hour very *agreeably* in his garden.
27. I thank you *heartily* for what you have done.
28. He seized the oar and pulled it *lustily*.
29. My luck that day was *particularly* bad.
30. It was *solely* with this object that I came here.
31. The river winds *sluggishly* through the fields.
32. The waters flow *noiselessly* along.
33. He has worked most *assiduously* all day.
34. He told me my faults very *candidly*.
35. He behaved *perfidiously* to his oldest friend.
36. *Undoubtedly* the sinner will have his reward.
37. He *basely* deserted the cause entrusted to him.
38. He *warmly* supported the cause of temperance.
39. He spoke very *humbly* of his own abilities.
40. The debt was *grudgingly* paid up at last.
41. He writes *indifferently* and spells worse.
42. I am not *thoroughly* acquainted with the rules.
43. He went about the business very *charily*.

CHAPTER X.—TO SUPPLY OPPOSITE WORDS.

23. Words and their Opposites.—Almost every word in common use has an opposite. In fact, we cannot well understand what a word means, unless we can name some other word that gives an opposite, or at least a very different, meaning. Thus, if we say that we are ashamed of a thing, this is another way of saying that we are in a mood the opposite to that of being proud of it.

If, as may sometimes happen, an exact opposite to any word does not exist, then some word of a nearly opposite, or at least of a very different, signification will suffice. If two words express an opposite better than one, two may be used.

Exercise in § 20. (To be done orally and at sight.)

*Fill up the gap with a word expressing the opposite, or what is nearly opposite, to the word italicised:*¹—

1. An *open* enemy is better than a —— one who pretends to be a friend.
2. Instead of helping me *forward* he dragged me ——.
3. A *friend* in *name*, but an —— in ——.
4. A *dull* morning may lead to a —— day.
5. A *radiant* sunshine was followed by a —— sunset.
6. *More* haste may end in —— speed.
7. He remained in *bondage*, till —— was granted him.
8. *Civility* makes no enemies, as —— does.
9. Honest *poverty* is better than dishonest ——.
10. His manners are *rough*, not at all ——.
11. A *modest* man is more to be trusted than a —— one.
12. He is a *dull*, not a —— thinker.
13. This house has been *solidly*, not —— built.
14. *Adversity* tries a man's character as much as ——.
15. The one lives in *hope*, the other sinks into ——.

¹ In doing this exercise it is not enough to set the negative form of a word against the positive. Thus for the opposite to *careful* a student should be expected to give such a word as *negligent*, and not the merely negative form *careless*.

16. There was *abundance* of blossom, but a —— of fruit.
17. Avoid one who is brave in *words*, but not in ——.
18. *Long* were their speeches, —— were their subscriptions.
19. His face is *repulsive* rather than ——.
20. An *idle* student does not improve like an —— one.
21. The *innocent* are often made to suffer for the ——.
22. He was *slow* in debate, but —— in action.
23. A man of *smooth* temper, but of —— manners.
24. He was always *lazy*, never —— in anything.
25. That day of *sorrow* was succeeded by one of ——.
26. It is better to *laugh* than to —— in time of trouble.
27. There were more *sellers* than —— in that bazaar.
28. In a railway accident *absence* of *body* is better than —— of ——.
29. The *winner* gained less than the —— lost.
30. *Cruelty* and —— cannot exist together.
31. A dead *silence* is even more oppressive than ——.
32. The *ebb* and —— of the sea-tide are unceasing.
33. *Ancient* history gives me more interest than ——.
34. Some *hurried*, others —— on the road.
35. The one *receded* as fast as the other ——.
36. Is it *thawing* to-day, or is it ——?
37. The *victories* of Pyrrhus were more like ——.
38. His *departure* took place an hour after his ——.
39. *Pleasure* is often mixed with some element of ——.
40. His *guilt* was more easy of proof than his ——.
41. To err is *human*; to forgive ——.
42. It is easier to *descend* than to —— a steep bank.
43. In *sickness*, as in ——, he was fond of reading.
44. The energies of some men are aroused more by *failure* than by ——.
45. *Truth* is stranger than ——, as the saying is.
46. I cannot *remember* anything that you ——.
47. On *ignorance*, not on ——, his hopes are based.
48. The *love of right* is equivalent to the —— of ——.
49. *Economy* must recover what —— has lost.
50. Cork *floats*, but iron ——, in water.
51. It is better to be *gentle* in manner than ——.
52. His dress was always *neat*, never ——.
53. This orange is *juicy*, that one was rather ——.
54. A *sweet* apple agrees with me, a —— one does not.
55. *Meekness* is more attractive than ——.

56. The *increase* of goods led to a —— of prices.
 57. The towns *prospered*, while agriculture ——.
 58. Some flowers *bloomed*, while others ——.
 59. The *supply* increased, but the —— fell.
 60. *Passive*, not ——, resistance is what he decided on.
 61. It is better to be *provident* than ——.
 62. A *genial* manner makes more friends than a —— one.
 63. This soil is *barren*, the other that we saw is ——.
 64. What I said was said *in jest*, not ——.
 65. A less *rigid* and more —— rule is needed.
 66. *Permanent*, not ——, help is needed.
 67. An *artificial* diamond is worth less than a —— one.
 68. The voyage out was *smooth*, the voyage back was ——.
 69. *Reluctantly*, not at all ——, he gave his consent.
 70. We want *regular*, not ——, work.
 71. He prefers *concealing* to —— his thoughts.
 72. He is too *hasty*, not —— enough, in his purchases.
 73. He expressed himself *distinctly*, by no means ——.
 74. The message was *written*, not ——.
 75. The tide *recedes* more than it ——.
 76. He has *retrograded*, not ——, in his studies.
 77. Music does not *lower*, but ——, the feelings.
 78. *Voluntary* work is more effective than ——.
 79. He is too *meek* to cope with such a —— man.
 80. A *far-seeing* man succeeds, a —— one fails.
 81. Seize an opportunity ; do not —— it.
 82. A writer who is *clear*, not ——, pleases most.
 83. His figure, far from being *best*, is very ——.
 84. *Governors* in his professions, —— in his actions.
 85. The *crafty* man deceived his —— customer.
 86. He gave a *straightforward*, not a ——, answer.
 87. He is *reckless*, not at all ——, in his expenditure.
 88. Some work *deadens* his wits ; other —— them.
 89. Better to be *ashamed* of *ignorance* than —— of ——.
 90. An *abundance* of work, but a —— of workmen.
 91. *Absence* of *falsified* implies a —— of ——.
 92. Was your friend *acquitted* or was he —— ?
 93. *Avoid* what is *civil* ; —— what is ——.
 94. One man expressed his *assent* ; another his ——.
 95. Such caution is more *advers* than —— to progress.
 96. I am more *angry* with him than ——.
 97. *Send away* this workman, and —— the other.

98. Some men change for the *better*, others for the ____.
99. He was *careful* of money, but ____ of time.
100. I did this not by *accident*, but by ____.
101. A. *complied* with my instructions ; B. ____ them.
102. One man *concurred*, the other ____, with me.
103. He came back *within* the time, you ____ it.
104. The king *confided* in his ministers ; but they ____ the king.
105. His opinion does not *coincide*, but ____, with mine.
106. What is one man's *meat* is another's ____.
107. He was *deaf* to my entreaties, but ____ to yours.
108. A *deficiency* of rain does more harm than an ____.
109. What *augments* your profits ____ mine.
110. Better to *die* by the sword than ____ by treachery.
111. He *differs* with me, but ____ with you.
112. I was *disappointed* rather than ____ with him.
113. This filled me with *disgust*, that with ____.
114. The king did not *conciliate*, but ____, his people.
115. I shall *take up* the project that you have ____.
116. He is an *unskilful* cricketer ; you are very ____.
117. A *graceful* gait is more admired than a ____ one.
118. *Home* industries should be preferred to ____ ones.
119. *Wild* flowers are sometimes as pretty as ____ ones.
120. I trust his *frowns* sooner than I would his ____.
121. You are *forced* to *stay*, I am ____ to ____.
122. Are you *glad* or ____ for what you have done ?
123. They *rejoiced* more than they ____ at his misfortunes.
124. He *opposed* more frequently than he ____ me.
125. A *harsh* temper may co-exist with a ____ voice.
126. Their *hostility* is less formidable than their ____.
127. He was less *comforted* than ____ by the news.
128. The act was more *obstructive* than ____ to peace.
129. I have *lost* from the cause by which you have ____.
130. It is more blessed to *give* than to ____.
131. In all labour there is *profit* ; but the talk of the lips tendeth only to ____ (*Old Test.*).
132. One *rises*, another ____ : one *succeeds*, another ____.
133. The *proud* man was at last subdued by the ____.
134. There is no music in *discord*, only in ____.
135. His debts were *reduced*, but his income was ____.
136. I have more *contempt* than ____ for his character.
137. *Resemblances* strike me more readily than ____.

CHAPTER XI.—TO SUPPLY MISSING WORDS AND REPRODUCE EXTRACTS IN WRITING.

To the Teacher.—There are two things which the student is required to do with the exercises contained in this chapter. He has *firstly* to supply *orally* the missing words in each of the extracts or paragraphs given below; and *secondly* to reproduce *in writing* the gist or substance of the extract itself. No word has been omitted but what is fairly implied by the context; and therefore the student should be able to fill in the gaps without much difficulty.

The reproduction should be carried out in the same manner as the written exercises in Ch. V. The book must not be referred to, while the reproduction is in progress, and the use of stops will have to be explained by the teacher himself, as before.

1. *Dionysius and the Secret.*

Dionysius, the Tyrant (as the Greeks called him) of Syracuse, was very much —— by conspiracies that were formed —— his throne and his life. In the midst of his —— a stranger —— at a large public gathering, and told the —— that he knew a secret, by means of which any conspiracy made against him might be easily ——, and that he was ready to —— this secret on promise of —— a certain sum of money. Dionysius agreed to pay the man as much as he (the man) ——; upon which the latter took Dionysius aside and said: “I do not really —— any secret; but if you tell your subjects that I have —— to you a secret that never fails, no person henceforth will dare to —— against you.” Dionysius thought the —— an excellent one, put it into effect, and was to a large extent —— of the sense of danger that formerly troubled him.

2. *The Miser and the Stoats.*

A certain miser, who had —— a large sum of money, of which, like all other misers, he made no use, dug a trench in his field, and —— his money there. His servant, in ploughing the field, —— the treasure and appropriated it. The next time the miser —— to the spot to feast his eyes with all the coins that he had collected, he was ——— to find them gone; and so great was his distress that he filled heaven and earth with his ——. On hearing these lamentations Mercury, the faithful messenger of gods and men, appeared and ——— the cause of all this grief. “I am a poor man,” said the miser; “what little

I possessed I —— with much care ; but now it is all gone. Some one has —— where I hid it, and carried it off." To console the sorrowful mind of the ——, the god reopened the trench, —— it with stones, and said : " You were —— to gaze a great deal upon your coins, but you never —— them. Now I have put —— in their place. Gaze upon them ; for they will be quite as useful to you as the —— were."

3. *The Thief and the Sticks.*

A certain man, having lost a large sum of money, and suspecting that one of his servants was the ——, though all of them denied it, —— the following plan for finding out the culprit. He shut them all up for the night each in a separate —— ; but before doing so he —— to each of them a stick and ordered him to keep it in his cell all that night. He told them that the —— would be found out by means of the stick ; for the stick belonging to the —— would —— an inch longer by the morning. The thief lay awake in terror all night, not —— what was going to happen ; while the others, knowing that they were ——, went cheerfully to their cells and soon —— asleep. By the morning the thief fancied that his —— had grown a little longer ; for his —— was bewildered by doubts and fears. So he bit a —— off the end of it. When all the sticks were measured and compared, his own stick being —— shorter than the rest was a clear proof of his guilt.

4. *The Mariners and the Saint.*

A distinguished naval officer, who had —— conspicuous services to his country, fell in with a furious hurricane, which drove the —— over his ship and half —— it with water. The —— crew began to call to their help all the saints in the calendar. The officer, who saw that prompt and resolute action was the only thing that could save ——, cried out, loud enough for all to ——, "Cheer up, lads, your —— to the saints are excellent ; but you have not —— to the right saint, the only saint who can —— help you at such a time as this. The proper —— for you to invoke is St. Pump. Now I will —— you how to worship him." With that he threw off his —— and worked at one of the pumps as hard as he could. The crew, —— by his example, worked at the other —— with the same —— ; and thus the ship, which would have been —— if another wave had been driven —— the deck, was saved.

5. The Tablet and the Gold Coins.

Alexander, the great Macedonian warrior and king, called to his slave to come to him ; but finding that the slave did not come, he went into the porch and —— that he was asleep. The king was about to —— him, when his eyes —— upon a written tablet —— on the ground beside the sleeping boy. Wishing to know more about the character of the boy, he took up the —— and read what was written on it. He found that it had been written by the boy's mother, and that she —— her son to be in all things faithful to so good and great a ——. Alexander was much pleased with what he had ——, and in putting back the tablet he —— under it fifty coins of gold. When the boy awoke and was —— into the presence of his master, he entered trembling and terror-stricken, bringing the gold coins with him. He —— that they were not his, and that some one must have —— them under his tablet in order to bring against him a charge of theft. Alexander reassured him, and told him to keep the coins, until they were called for by the man who —— them.

6. The Artist and the Flatterer.

An Italian artist had painted a beautiful ——, of which the main subject was a little girl holding a basketful of strawberries. One of his friends, who was somewhat given to exaggeration, though he had a —— admiration of the picture, said to some persons who had come to —— it: "These strawberries are such —— copies of nature, that I have —— birds come down to peck them, mistaking them for —— strawberries." A rustic, on —— this ridiculous piece of flattery, burst out laughing and said : "Well, sir, if the strawberries had been so —— painted as you ——, the same cannot be said of the girl who is holding the basket ; for if she had been painted with equal ——, her presence would have frightened away the birds." What answer could the painter's friend —— to that ? Nothing. Exaggerated praise does more injury than —— to the person on whom it is —— ; and it discredits the person who is —— of this foolish practice.

7. The Sophist and the Snail.

There lived in a certain city of Greece a man named Polus, who went to a sophist of great renown and said : "What

reward will you give me, if I ask you a simple question, to which you can give no —? ” The sophist, who was very proud of his —, undertook to — him two talents, if he won the case. “ Hear then,” said Polus, “ the — which I have to ask. A stake, ten cubits —, is — in the ground. A snail crawls up two cubits in the day, but falls back one cubit each night.” “ Then,” said the sophist, interrupting Polus before he had — his question, “ the snail gets one cubit higher each day.” “ Very good,” said Polus, “ how many days, then, will the snail have to go on ascending before it — the top of the stake?” The sophist said confidently that since the — was ten cubits long, ten days would be —. “ You are wrong,” said Polus, “ in eight days it climbs eight cubits; and since it crawls two cubits a day, at the close of the ninth day it will reach the top.” The sophist was very — with himself for having been —, paid the two talents, and left the city.

8. The Boy and the Apples.

A tree, laden with ripe apples, stood in a field adjoining a garden owned by another man. The son of this man had long been — by the sight of these beautiful —; and one day he said to himself: “ There is no one about; why should I not go at once, — the tree, and — some of the apples?” So off he went, — an overhanging branch, and drew himself up into the tree. There he —, and was helping himself freely to the fruit, when suddenly a large savage dog ran up and would have torn the boy to pieces; if he had been able to — the tree. The dog and the boy sat looking at each other, the one in anger, the other in —. The boy thought to himself: “ I must simply — here till it is dark, and then perhaps this watch-dog will be called away.” Suddenly a black bull — the field; and seeing his old enemy, the dog, lying at the — of the apple tree, he made for it. A fierce — ensued. The bull did his best to toss the dog, but the dog, being the swifter of the two, was always able to — these attempts. This contest was the boy’s —. He slipped down the tree and fled, but in his terror and haste he — all the apples behind him. So he got as much as he deserved, nothing; or rather he got more than he deserved, escape.

9. The Khâlif and his Captive.

It has been said of a certain Khâlif or monarch of Bagdad that after having gained a complete — over his rivals, the

Greeks, he made their leader, the Emperor of Constantinople, prisoner. When the latter was asked by his conqueror what — he expected, he gave a noble and courageous —. "If," said the captive, "you wage war like a king, you will send me back to my own — on terms of a treaty to be concluded between us; if you wage war like a merchant, you will — me for the highest price you can get; if like a butcher, you will — me." This noble speech, — without any — of terror, stirred up an equally — sentiment in the mind of the Khâlif. It was a common custom in those days for a conqueror, when he had taken his rival —, to put him into an iron cage and — him to the taunts and jeers of every one passing by, before he put him to death. But in this instance the — treated his fallen enemy with the greatest —, and sent him back to his own kingdom and people on honourable terms.

10. *The King and his Slave.*

There was a certain king, who in his younger days had been — to awake very early in the morning so that he might be able to attend to the — of his kingdom; but in his old age, having become feeble with disease and weariness, he had lost the — of waking up of his own accord. Being unwilling to — the affairs of his kingdom so long as he — to live, he ordered his slaves to awaken him punctually by a certain hour every morning, and — them that if from — to disturb him they failed to rouse him up, he would punish them for disobedience. One day, however, when a certain slave in his turn had — his master at the — hour, the king begged that he might — a little longer, as he was both unwell and fatigued. The slave would not desist, and when the king refused to —, he even came up to the bed and pulled his legs. "I will kill you," roared His Majesty, "for taking such a — with your royal master." "Only get up out of your bed," said the slave calmly, "and then your Highness will kill me more easily." "You are a brave fellow," said the king — from his bed, "and for your courage and faithfulness I shall — you with a large sum of money and — you to high honour."

11. *Dr. Johnson and his Hostess.*

One day, when Dr. Johnson was dining at the house of a lady friend, the conversation turned upon the question whether or no all men are equal by nature. Now Dr. Johnson's company

was very highly — for his conversational powers ; and she was — to draw him out for the — of herself and the other guests. Knowing quite well that he was a — disbeliever in the equality of men, she stoutly maintained the opposite ; and though the Doctor gave her nothing but curt answers, to show her that he wished to change the subject, she — all the more in forcing upon him a conversation that — him. At length when he — that his hostess would not take the hint, but was — to go more and more persistently into the subject, he emptied his plate as rapidly as he could, and rising — from the table, requested one of the footmen to take his chair and sit down among the guests. “What is the meaning of this ?” said the — hostess. “My dear madam,” said the — Doctor, “I was anxious to put your own preaching into —. Now what do you think of the natural equality of all men ?”

12. *The End of Epaminondas.*

Epaminondas still breathed, but he had been fatally — in the battle, that was still scarcely finished. His friends and officers were melting into tears around his bed, and the whole camp — with cries of grief and despair. The physician had — that he would expire as soon as the iron should be extracted from his —. The chief himself was the least moved of all, and the only fear that he expressed was lest his shield should have — into the hands of the enemy. When this was shown to him, he drew it towards him and kissed it as the — of his labours and his glory. When he inquired — the fate of the battle, he was told that the Thebans were victorious. “It is well,” said he, “I can now die ; I have lived long enough.” He then ordered his two greatest generals to be sent for, and on being — that they were both dead, he said, “Then advise the Thebans to make peace.” The javelin was then — out of his wound ; and as he was about to expire, one of his friends cried out in the — of grief, “O Epaminondas, if you had only left any children behind you !” “I leave,” said the dying hero, “two immortal daughters, the victories of Leuktra and Mantinea.”

13. *One Slave preaching to Another.*

A man named Demophon, who had once been the slave of a citizen of Corinth, but had run away and escaped to Athens, where he now lived as a free man, saw the slave of an Athenian

citizen eating a fish which he had stolen from his _____. Demophon knew that the fish was stolen ; for he had dined at this citizen's house the day before, and had ____ it on the table. So he told the slave that unless he gave him gold he would ____ him of the theft to his master. "What will you do," said the slave, "if I prove that I am not the thief, but you?" "In that case," said Demophon, "I will give you the gold." "First then," replied the slave, "I am not a thief ; for I belong to my master as much as this fish does, and by eating it I do not steal it, but simply ____ it from one place and put it into another. Moreover, if I am starved or underfed, I can be of no ____ to my master ; so that in eating this fish I am ____ my master's property, which is the duty of a ____ slave. But you, when you were living in Corinth, and before you came to Athens, stole yourself away from your master and ____ him of his property. You, therefore, are the thief, not I." Demophon did not see how to answer this ____ argument. He was ____ in his own trap ; pretending to be amused he laughed, and paid the gold.

14. *The Bee and the Prince: a Fable.*

A young prince one day approached a beehive, when he watched with much ____ the order, the skill, and the industry that ____ everywhere in the little republic. The cells were beginning to be built, and were already ____ shape. Some of the bees were ____ in filling the cells with honey, others were ____ to the hive the spoils extracted from the flowers which they had selected among the treasures of the spring. Indolence and luxury were altogether ____ from the state. All was motion, but motion without hurry, without confusion, and without discord. While the young prince was ____ at this sight, a bee, whom the workers all ____ as their queen, came up to him and said : "The ____ of our works and manners pleases you, but it ought to give you more instruction than _____. We allow no disorder, no breach of discipline to ____ among us. No one is great among us, but for the amount of benefit that he ____ on the republic. Merit is the only ____ to honour. May you succeed, Sir Prince, in ____ among your people the qualities that you admire in us." The prince took the ____ very seriously to heart. If little ____ like bees can set an example of so much industry and concord, men ought to be ____ if they cannot do the same.

15. Titus and the Bear's Cub.

One day a man named Titus was — in a wood with his younger brother, when he saw a little bear embracing the — of a tree with its fore paws, as if it — to ascend. The tree was between them and the bear, so that the bear did not — their presence. Approaching stealthily from behind, Titus seized the beast by its fore paws, which prevented it from moving. But neither could he move himself; for if he let the animal go for one instant, it would be able to turn round and — him. So he told his brother to run home as fast as he could and — his bow. After waiting for a long time and becoming thoroughly —, he at last saw his brother — deliberately towards him. "Why have you been so long?" said he. "I found," said the brother, "that when I got into the house, they were all just sitting down to dinner; so I thought I had better stay and have my own — too." "Catch hold of this animal's paws," said Titus, "and give me the bow that I may — it; for I can manage the bow better than you can." So his brother caught — of them. "Now," said Titus, "I too will go home and have my dinner; and when I have —, I will come back and shoot the bear for you. Meanwhile I hope you will — the fun of holding its paws."

16. A Merchant and the Soldiers.

A certain general, while he was on the march with his soldiers, had some difficulty in finding quarters where they could — for the night. A merchant, who professed to be very patriotic and unselfish, called on him and gave him a list of certain nobles, whose — were large enough from cellar to garret to accommodate a much larger number of troops than had been sent to them already. Now this merchant, as it happened, was very jealous of those nobles, because he was not a noble himself; and it pleased him to think that these men would be subjected to no little — by having to find space for such a large number of —. The general thanked him for the information and inquired, "How many soldiers have been sent to your own house?" He answered "Four." The merchant then departed; but no sooner had he — to his house, than he found forty soldiers — there instead of four. He hastened back to the general in a great state of — and said, "Sir, some mistake has been made, there are forty men in my house

instead of four." "There has been no mistake," said the general ; "you are, as you told me, very patriotic, and I should have been — to disappoint you of the — of finding accommodation for so many of my troops. They will, I am sure, — your patriotism as much as I do."

17. *Theodorus and the Gallows.*

Theodorus was a man of ready wit, so that he was invited to every house and was the chief talker at every banquet. One night he was — with a friend through a lonely country, when they came to a hill, on the top of which was a gallows. While passing the gallows, Theodorus — it closely to see if any dead — was hanging there. Finding that it was empty, he — to his friend and said that the house was vacant, and that any one who wished might — it and stop there free of rent. Thereupon the — laughed ; but wishing to poke fun at Theodorus he said : "Ah, my dear sir, if the laws of men were just, and we all — the fate that we deserved, where would you be now ?" "I should be less happy than I am at the present moment," said Theodorus. "You would indeed," said his companion, — to the gallows. "Yes," said Theodorus, "I should be less happy than I am ; for I should be travelling alone." So ended the anecdote. When Theodorus — it at a banquet, the guests were the more — ; for they knew that the man who had accompanied Theodorus on that occasion was himself one of the audience.

18. *King Pheres and the Music-master.*

King Pheres, when he was a young man, was led by flatterers to believe that he was the best musician in the kingdom, and that not even the most famous Lydian players could — him in the art of — on the lyre. Hearing one day that Joachius, the first musician of the day, had come to the city the king sent for him and with mock humility — him if he would teach him to play on the lyre. The music-master took the request quite seriously and — to give him a course of lessons. After Pheres had been under this teacher's — for some months, he invited a large number of guests to a musical contest, in which he himself would be one of the performers. The king — on the lyre, when his own turn came ; and the — all praised his playing in the — terms. He was much pleased with this applause ; but observing that the music-master

was silent he turned to him and asked him to state in the hearing of the guests how much he had — under his tuition. The master — to evade the question ; but on being pressed he replied thus : " O king, there are three kinds of musicians ; some know much, some a little, and some nothing. Your Majesty has gained one whole step since you began your lessons under me ; you have risen from the third kind to the second."

19. *The End of Cleopatra.*

After the sea-fight off Actium, in which Octavius the emperor of Rome defeated his rival Mark Antony, Cleopatra, the queen of Egypt and the friend of the defeated Antony, retired to her chamber and determined to put an end to her life. She knew that Octavius — to take her away to Rome, where she would be made to grace the conqueror's triumph ; and she preferred death to dishonour. Octavius gave very — orders to his guards that they were not to — any one pass into the — of Cleopatra without — examining who he was and what his purpose might be. The only man whom they allowed to pass on that day was a peasant — a basket of figs. This man, however, was not really a peasant, but one of the queen's most faithful servants, who had disguised himself. There was so little appearance of — in a peasant carrying a basket of figs, that he was allowed to go forward till he — the royal chamber. The basket was placed by the side of the queen ; who thereupon laid herself down on the couch and soon after fell asleep. But this sleep was the work of an asp that had been concealed among the — which the disguised — had brought. The poison immediately communicated itself to the heart and put an end to the queen's life without giving her any pain. Cleopatra was thus spared the dishonour of being — to Rome as a captive, and Octavius was spared the dishonour of taking away a woman to — his triumph.

APPENDIX ON THE CONJUGATIONS AND INFLEXIONS OF VERBS.

1. Verbs are distinguished into **Strong** and **Weak** according to the manner in which they form the Past tense and the Past participle. (Sometimes, but with less propriety, Strong verbs are called Irregular, and Weak verbs Regular.)

I. *How to tell a Weak verb from a Strong* :—

(a) All verbs, whose Past tense ends in a *-d* or *-t*, which is not in the Present tense, are Weak :—

Live, live-*d*. Fan, fann-*ed*. Carry, carri-*ed*. Plunge, plunge-*d*.
 Sleep, slep-*t*. Burn, burn-*t*. Shoe, sho-*d*. Flee, fle-*d*. Pay,
 pai-*d*. Bend, ben-*t*. Build, buil-*t*. Send, sen-*t*. Gird, gir-*t*
 or gird-*ed*. Think, though-*t*. Work, wrought-*t*. Sell, sol-*d*.
 Owe, ough-*t* or owe-*d*.

(b) All verbs, whose Past tense is formed by shortening (not changing) the vowel of the Present tense, are Weak :—

Bleed, bled. Shoot, shot. Lead, led. Light, lit or light-*ed*.

(c) All verbs, whose Past tense is the same as the Present, are Weak :—

Cut, cut. Hurt, hurt. Put, put. Rid, rid. Spread, spread.

II. *How to tell a Strong verb from a Weak* :—

(a) All verbs, which form the Past tense by *changing* (not merely shortening) the inside vowel, and do *not* add on a final *-d* or *-t*, are Strong :—

Fight, fought: (but “buy, bough-*t” is Weak, because, after changing the inside vowel, it adds a final *-t*). Hold, held. Stand, stood. Sit, sat. Find, found. Drive, drove.*

(b) All verbs, which form the Past participle in *-en* or *-n*, are either wholly or partly Strong :—

Wholly.—Draw, drew, draw-*n*. Shake, shook, shake-*n*. Slay, slew, slai-*n*.

Partly.—Saw, saw-*ed*, saw-*n*. Cleave, clef-‘, clov-*en*. Lade, lade-*d*, lade-*n*.

Observe that the verbs last named are Weak in the Past tense and Strong in the Past participle. These are classed as “Mixed.”

2. Lists of Strong Verbs.—Though we have many Strong verbs still left, yet the Strong conjugation is practically obsolete, because (1) no new verbs have ever been so conjugated, (2) many verbs that were once Strong have become Weak.

Group I. (50 verbs).—Final *-n* or *-en* retained in Past Participle.

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Part.	Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Part.
Arise	arose	arisen	Hide	hid	*hidden, hid
Bear (produce)	bore	born	Know	knew	known
Bear (carry)	bore	borne	Lie	lay	lain
Beget	begot, begat	begotten, begot	Ride	rode	ridden
Bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid	Rise	rose	risen
Bind	bound	*bounden, bound	See	saw	seen
Bite	bit	bitten, bit	Shake	shook	shaken
Blow	blew	blown	Shrink	shrank	*shrunken, shrunk
Break	broke	broken	Sink	sank	*sunken, sunk
Chide	chid	chidden, chid	Slay	slew	slain
Choose	chose	chosen	Slide	slid	slidden, slid
Draw	drew	drawn	Smite	smote	smitten, smit
Drink	drank	*drunken, drunk	Speak	spoke	spoken
Drive	drove, drove	driven	Steal	stole	stolen
Eat	ate	eaten	Stride	strode	stridden
Fall	fell	fallen	Strike	struck	*stricken, struck
Fly	flew	flown	Strive	strove	striven
Forbear	forbore	forborne	Swear	swore	sworn
Forget	forgot	forgotten	Take	took	taken
Forsake	forsook	forsaken	Tear	tore	torn
Freeze	froze	frozen	Throw	threw	thrown
Get	got	*gotten, got	Tread	trod	trodden, trod
Give	gave	given	Wear	wore	worn
Go, wend	went	gone	Weave	wove	woven
Grow	grew	grown	Write	wrote	written

Note.—The seven participles marked * are now chiefly used as adjectives, and not as parts of a tense:—

Adjective.	Part of some Tense.
Our bounden duty.	He was <i>bound</i> by his promise.
A drunken man.	He had <i>drunk</i> much wine.
A sunken ship.	The ship had <i>sunk</i> under the water.
A stricken deer.	The deer was <i>struck</i> with an arrow.
The shrunken stream.	The stream has <i>shrunk</i> in its bed.
Ill-gotten wealth.	He <i>got</i> his wealth by ill means.
A hidden meaning.	The meaning is <i>hid</i> or hidden.

Group II. (32 verbs).—Final -n or -en lost in Past Participle.

Pres.	Past	Past	Pres.	Past	Past
Tense.	Tense.	Part.	Tense.	Tense.	Part.
Abide	abode	abode	Sing	sang	sung
Awake	awoke	awoke	Sit	sat	sat
Become	became	become	Sling	slung	slung
Begin	began	begun	Slink	slunk	slunk
Behold	beheld	beheld	Spin	spun	spun
Cling	clung	clung	Spring	sprang	sprung
Come	came	come	Stand	stood	stood
Dig	dug	dug	Stick	stuck	stuck
Fight	fought	fought	Sting	stung	stung
Find	found	found	Stink	stank	stunk
Fling	flung	flung	String	strung	strung
Grind	ground	ground	Swim	swam	swum
Hold	held	held	Swing	swung	swung
Ring	rang	rung	Win	won	won
Run	ran	run	Wind	wound	wound
Shine	shone	shone	Wring	wrung	wrung

Group III.—Mixed or Strong-Weak Verbs (28 in number).

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Participle.
Beat	beat	beaten
Cleave (split)	clave, cleft	*cloven, cleft
Climb	clomb, climbed	climbed
Crow	crew, crowded	crowed, crown (rare)
Do	did	done
Grave	graved	*graven, graved
Hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
Heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hove
Hew	hewed	*hewn, hewed
Lade	laded	laden
Melt	melted	*molten, melted
Mow	mowed	mown
Prove	proved	proven, proved
Rive	rived	riven
Rot	rotted	*rotten, rotted
Saw	sawed	sawn
Seethe	seethed	*sodden, seethed
Sew	sewed	*sewn, sewed
Shape	shaped	shapen, shaped
Shave	shaved	shaven
Shear	sheared	*shorn, sheared
Show	showed	shown
Sow	sowed	sown
Stave	stove, staved	stove, staved
Strew	strewed	strewn or strown
Swell	swelled	swollen
Thrive	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived
Wash	washed	washed
Writhe	writhed	writthed

2. Lists of Strong Verbs.—Though we have many Strong verbs still left, yet the Strong conjugation is practically obsolete, because (1) no new verbs have ever been so conjugated, (2) many verbs that were once Strong have become Weak.

Group I. (50 verbs).—Final *-n* or *-en* retained in Past Participle.

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Part.	Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Part.
Arise	arose	arisen	Hide	hid	*hidden, hid
Bear (pro- duce)	bore	born	Know	knew	known
Bear (carry)	bore	borne	Lie	lay	lain
Beget	begot, begat	begotten, begot	Ride	rode	ridden
Bid	bade, bid	bidden, bid	Rise	rose	risen
Bind	bound	*bounden, bound	See	saw	seen
Bite	bit	bitten, bit	Shake	shook	shaken
Blow	blew	blown	Shrink	shrank	*shrunken, shrunk
Break	broke	broken	Sink	sank	*sunken, sunk
Chide	chid	chidden, chid	Slay	slew	slain
Choose	choose	chosen	Slide	slid	slidden, slid
Draw	drew	drawn	Smite	smote	smitten,
Drink	drank	*drunken, drunk	Speak	spoke	spoken
Drive	drove, drave	driven	Steal	stole	stolen
Eat	ate	eaten	Stride	strode	stridden
Fall	fell	fallen	Strike	struck	*stricken, struck
Fly	flew	flown	Strive	strove	striven
Forbear	forbore	forborne	Swear	swore	sworn
Forget	forgot	forgotten	Take	took	taken
Forsake	forsook	forsaken	Tear	tore	torn
Freeze	froze	frozen	Throw	threw	thrown
Get	got	*gotten, got	Tread	trod	trodden, trod
Give	gave	given	Wear	wore	worn
Go, wend	went	gone	Weave	wove	woven
Grow	grew	grown	Write	wrote	written

Note.—The seven participles marked * are now chiefly used as adjectives, and not as parts of a tense:—

Adjective.

Our *bounden* duty.

A *drunken* man.

A *sunken* ship.

A *stricken* deer.

The *shrunken* stream.

Ill-gotten wealth.

A *hidden* meaning.

Part of some Tense.

He was *bound* by his promise.

He had *drunk* much wine.

The ship had *sunk* under the water.

The deer was *struck* with an arrow.

The stream has *shrunk* in its bed.

He *got* his wealth by ill means.

The meaning is *hid* or hidden.

Group II. (32 verbs).—Final -n or -en lost in Past Participle.

Pres.	Past	Past	Pres.	Past	Past
Tensec.	Tensec.	Part.	Tensec.	Tensec.	Part.
Abide	abode	abode	Sing	sang	sung
Awake	awoke	awoke	Sit	sat	sat
Become	became	become	Sling	slung	slung
Begin	began	begun	Slink	slunk	slunk
Behold	beheld	beheld	Spin	spun	spun
Cling	clung	clung	Spring	sprang	sprung
Come	came	come	Stand	stood	stood
Dig	dug	dug	Stick	stuck	stuck
Fight	fought	fought	Sting	stung	stung
Find	found	found	Stink	stank	stunk
Fling	flung	flung	String	strung	strung
Grind	ground	ground	Swim	swam	swum
Hold	held	held	Swing	swung	swung
Ring	rang	rung	Win	won	won
Run	ran	run	Wind	wound	wound
Shine	shone	shone	Wring	wrung	wrung

Group III.—Mixed or Strong-Weak: Verbs (28 in number).

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Participle.
Beat	beat	beaten
Cleave (split)	clave, cleft	*cloven, cleft
Climb	clomb, climbed	climbed
Crow	crew, crowded	crowed, crown (rare)
Do	did	done
Grave	graved	*graven, graved
Hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged
Heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hove
Hew	hewed	*hewn, hewed
Lade	laded	laden
Melt	melted	*molten, melted
Mow	mowed	mown
Prove	proved	proven, proved
Rive	rived	riven
Rot	rotted	*rotten, rotted
Saw	sawed	sawn
Seethe	seethed	*sodden, seethed
Sew	sewed	*sewn, sewed
Shape	shaped	shapen, shaped
Shave	shaved	shaven
Shear	sheared	*shorn, sheared
Show	showed	shown
Sow	sowed	sown
Stave	stove, staved	stove, staved
Strew	strewed	strewn or strown
Swell	swelled	swollen
Thrive	throve, thrived	thriven, thrived
Wash	washed	washed
Writhe	writhed	writhed

Note.—The participles marked * are now chiefly used as adjectives, and not as parts of a tense :—

Adjective.

- A *graven* image.
- A *molten* image.
- A *rotten* plank.
- The *sodden* flesh.
- A *well-sewn* cloth.
- A *shorn* lamb.
- A *hewn* log.

Part of some Tense.

- The image was *engraved* with letters.
- The image was *melted* with heat.
- The plank was *rotted* by water.
- The flesh was *seethed* in hot water.
- I have *sewed* or *sewn* it.
- The lamb was *sheared* to-day.
- The log is *hewed* or *hewn*.

3. Lists of Weak Verbs.—The mode of adding the suffix of the Past tense is not uniform ; and the two rules given below should be observed :—

- (1) If the verb ends in *e*, then *d* only is added ; as—

Live, lived (not *liveed*).

Clothe, clothed (not *clotheed*).

To this rule there is no exception.

- (2) The final consonant is doubled before *ed*, provided—(a) that the final consonant is *single* ; (b) that it is *accented* or *mono-syllabic* ; (c) that it is preceded by a *single vowel* ; as—

Fan, fanned (not *faned*) ; *drop, dropped* (not *droped*).

Compel, compelled ; *control, controlled* ; *confer, conferred*.

But in a verb like *lengthen*, where the accent is not on the last syllable, the Past tense is *lengthened* ; in a verb like *boil*, where the vowel is not single, the Past tense is *boiled* ; and in a verb like *fold*, where the last consonant is not single, the Past tense is *folded*.

To this rule there are very few exceptions. One exception occurs in the final *l*. The final *l* is doubled, even when it is not accented ; as, *travel, travelled* (not *traveled*).

Group I.—Shortening of Inside Vowel : Past tense in t.

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Part.	Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Part.
Creep	crept	crept	Feel	felt	felt
Sleep	slept	slept	Kneel	knelt	knelt
Sweep	swept	swept	Smell	smelt	smelt
Keep	kept	kept	Spell	spelt	spelt
Weep	wept	wept	Lean (lēn)	lēant or leaned	lēant or leaned
Burn	burnt	burnt			
Deal (dēl)	dēalt	dēalt	Mean (mēn)	mēant	mēant
Dream (drēm)	drēamt or dreamed	drēamt or dreamed	Spill	spilt	spilt
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt	Spoil	spoilt or spoiled	spoilt or spoiled

Exceptional Verbs.—Make, made, made. Have, had, had. Hear, heard, heard. Leave, left, left. Cleave, cleft, cleft. Lose, lost, lost. Shoe, shod, shod. Flee, fled, fled. Say, said, said. Lay, laid, laid. Pay, paid, paid. Clothe, clothed or clad.

Group II.—Changing of Inside Vowel.

Beseech	besought	besought	Work	wrought,	wrought,
Bring	brought	brought		worked	worked
Buy	bought	bought	Owe	ought, owed	owed
Catch	caught	caught	Dare	durst or dared	dared
Seek	sought	sought	Can	could	(Wanting)
Sell	sold	sold	Shall	should	(Wanting)
Teach	taught	taught	Will	would	(Wanting)
Tell	told	told	May	might	(Wanting)
Think	thought	thought			

Group III.—Verbs ending in d or t.

Verbs ending in *d* or *t* in the Present tense have discarded the suffix of the Past tense, to avoid the repetition of *d* or *t*.

(a) Some verbs in this group have the three forms (Present tense, Past tense, and Past Participle) all exactly alike :—

Burst	burst	burst	Shut	shut	shut
Cast	cast	cast	Slit	slit	slit
Cost	cost	cost	Spit	spit or spat	spit
Cut	cut	cut	Split	split	split
Hit	hit	hit	Spread	spread	spread
Hurt	hurt	hurt	Sweat	sweat	sweat
Let	let	let	Thrust	thrust	thrust
Put	put	put	Bet	bet	bet
Rid	rid	rid	Quit	quit or	quit or
Set	set	set		quitted	quitted
Shed	shed	shed	Knit	knit or	knit or
Shred	shred	shred		knitted	knitted

Note.—“Spit” is a Weak verb, although it has a form *spat* for the Past tense. In Anglo-Saxon the Present also had two forms.

(b) Other verbs in this group end in *d* in the Present tense, but form the Past tense and Past Participle by changing *d* into *t*. (There are at least nine such verbs in English.)

Bend	bent	bent	Rend	rent	rent
Build	built	built	Send	sent	sent
Gild	gilt, gilded	gilt	Spend	spent	spent
Gird	girt, girded	girt	Wend	went	(Wanting)
Lend	lent	lent			

Exceptions :—end-ed, mend-ed, blend-ed or blent, defend-ed.

(c) Other verbs of this group have the three forms all alike, except that they shorten the vowel in the Past forms :—

Bleed	bled	bled	Lead	led	led
Breed	bred	bred	Read	read	read
Feed	fed	fed	Light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
Speed	sped	sped	Shoot	shot	shot
Meet	met	met			

4. Tense.—Tense is the form assumed by a verb for showing—*(a)* the time in which an event occurs ; *(b)* the degree of completeness ascribed to an event at the time of its occurrence.

(a) Now as regards the question of *time* the verb may tell you—

- (1) That an action *is done* in Present time ; as, *He comes*.
- (2) That it *was done* in Past time ; as, *He came*.
- (3) That it *will be done* in Future time ; as, *He will come*.

(b) As regards the question of *completeness*, there are four degrees, which give rise to four different forms of Present, Past, and Future time :—

I. **Indefinite** ; which denotes Present, Past, and Future time in its simplest form, the degree of completeness being left indefinite ; as, *I see*, *I saw*, *I shall see*.

II. **Continuous** ; which denotes that the event (in Present, Past, or Future time) is still *continuing*, or not yet complete ; as, *I am seeing*, *I was seeing*, *I shall be seeing*. (This is sometimes called the Imperfect form of tense.)

III. **Perfect** ; which denotes that the event (in Present, Past, or Future time) is in a completed or *perfect* state ; as, *I have seen*, *I had seen*, *I shall have seen*.

IV. **Perfect Continuous** ; which combines the force of the two preceding forms ; as, *I have been seeing*, *I had been seeing*, *I shall have been seeing*.

5. Voice is that form of a verb which shows whether what is named by the Subject *does* something or *has* something *done* to it.

In the **Active** voice the person or thing denoted by the Subject is said to *do* something to some other person or thing :—

Tom *threw* a ball.

In the **Passive** voice the person or thing denoted by the Subject is said to *suffer* something from some other person or thing :—

A ball *was thrown* by Tom.

6. Non-Finite parts of a verb.—There are three such parts :

- (1) The Infinitive mood ; as “ *I wish to retire*.”
- (2) A Participle ; as “ *a retiring or retired* officer.”
- (3) A Gerund or Verbal Noun ; as, “ *I think of retiring*.”

Not one of the three forms here noted can have a Subject placed before it, and hence not one of them is Finite.

7. Conjugation of the Finite moods.—The different forms of the Finite tenses are shown in the following tables :—

A. ACTIVE VOICE OR DO.

I.—*Indicative Mood.*

Tense.	1st Person.	Singular. 2nd Person.	3rd Person.	Plural. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Persons.
<i>Indefinite</i> <i>Continuous</i> <i>Perfect</i> <i>Perf. Cont.</i>	do am doing have done have been doing	dost or dost ¹ art doing hast done hast been doing	does is doing has done has been doing	do are doing have done have been doing
<i>Indefinite</i> <i>Continuous</i> <i>Perfect</i> <i>Perf. Cont.</i>	did was doing had done had been doing	didst wast doing hadst done hadst been doing	did was doing had done had been doing	did were doing had done had been doing
<i>Indefinite</i> <i>Continuous</i> <i>Perfect</i> <i>Perf. Cont.</i>	shall do shall be doing	wilt do wilt be doing	will do will be doing	1. shall 2, 3, will } do
<i>Future</i> <i>Continuous</i> <i>Perfect</i> <i>Perf. Cont.</i>	shall have done shall have been doing	wilt have done wilt have been doing	will have done will have been doing	1. shall 2, 3, will } be doing 1. shall 2, 3, will } have done 1. shall 2, 3, will } have been doing

¹ *Dost* is used only when the verb is Auxiliary; as "Thou dost arise."

II.—Subjunctive Mood.

III.—Imperative Mood.

Plural 2. do (ye or you).

Note.—The Indefinite Present Subjunctive can also be expressed by *may*, as *may do*; and the Indefinite Past by *might*, as *might do*. *Should* is used for *would* in the 2nd and 3rd persons to express a condition.

This, if we omit the Past Participle "seen," gives a complete conjugation of the Finite forms of the verb "to be."

B. PASSIVE VOICE OF **See.**

CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS

I.—*Indicative Mood.*

Tense.	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.	Plural.
Present <i>Indefinite</i> <i>Continuous</i>	am seen	art seen	is seen	1st, 2nd, 3rd Persons.
	am being seen	art being seen	is being seen	are seen
	have been seen (None)	hast been seen (None)	has been seen (None)	are being seen
Past <i>Indefinite</i> <i>Continuous</i>	was seen	wast seen	was seen	were seen
	was being seen	wast being seen	was being seen	were being seen
	had been seen (None)	hadst been seen (None)	had been seen (None)	had been seen (None)
Future <i>Indefinite</i> <i>Continuous</i>	shall be seen	wilt be seen	will be seen	1. shall } 2, 3. will } be seen
	(None)	(None)	(None)	1. (None) 2, 3. will } have been seen
	shall have been seen (None)	wilt have been seen (None)	will have been seen (None)	1. shall } 2, 3. will } have seen (None)
Perf. Cont.	(None).	(None).	(None).	(None)

II.—*Subjunctive Mood.*

Tense.	1st Person.	Singular. 2nd Person.	3rd Person.	Plural. 1st, 2nd, 3rd Persons.
Present $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Indefinite} \\ \text{Continuous} \\ \text{Perfect} \\ \text{Perf. Cont.} \end{array} \right.$	be soon (None) have been soon (None)	be seen (None) have been seen (None)	be seen (None) have been seen (None)	be seen (None) have been seen (None)
Past $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Indefinite} \\ \text{Continuous} \\ \text{Perfect} \\ \text{Perf. Cont.} \end{array} \right.$	were seen were being seen (Same as Indicative) (None)	were seen wore seen wore being seen (Same as Indicative) (None)	were seen wore seen wore being seen (Same as Indicative) (None)	were seen wore seen wore being seen (Same as Indicative) (None)
Future $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Indefinite} \\ \text{Continuous} \\ \text{Perfect} \\ \text{Perf. Cont.} \end{array} \right.$	should be seen (None) should have been seen	would be seen (None) would have been seen	would be soon (None) would have been seen	1. should } be 2. would } seen (None) 1. should } have 2. 3. would } been (None)

III.—*Imperative Mood.*

Present Similar 2: be (thou) seen.

Plural 2. be (yo or you) seen.

Note.—The Indefinite Present Subjunctive can also be expressed by *may*, as *may be seen*; and the Indefinite Past by *might*, as *might be seen*. *Should* is used for *would* in 2nd and 3rd persons to express a condition.

8. Six Auxiliary verbs.—The Auxiliary verbs are *have*, *be*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, *do*. None but these six are rightly called Auxiliary, because none but these are used for *helping other verbs to form those tenses which cannot be formed by inflexion*. Their uses are shown in the forms just given.

(a) Observe that *have* and *be*, when these verbs are used for Auxiliary purposes, are always followed by Participles :—

I have *seen*. I am *seen*. I am *seeing*.

(b) Observe that the other four, when they are used for Auxiliary purposes, are always followed by an Infinitive, and that the Infinitive is never preceded by “to” :—

I shall *go*. He will *go*. May he *go*! I did not *go*.

The verb that is helped by an Auxiliary, as *seen* or *seeing* in (a) and *go* in (b), is called the **Principal verb**.

Note.—Auxiliary verbs not only assist Principal verbs, but they assist one another :—

I shall have been going.

Here *shall* (which by rule (b) is followed by an Infinitive) helps *have*. *Have* (which by rule (a) is followed by a Participle) helps *been*. *Been* (which by rule (a) is followed by a Participle) helps the Principal verb *going*.

9. Shall, will.—These are the Auxiliaries used for forming the Future tense ; for this tense cannot be formed by inflexion, as the Present and Past can.

Take note that the Future tense is formed with *shall* in the First person, and with *will* in the Second and Third persons (see pp. 24-26) :—

	1	2	3
Singular	I <i>shall go</i> .	Thou <i>wilt go</i> .	He <i>will go</i> .
Plural	We <i>shall go</i> .	You <i>will go</i> .	They <i>will go</i> .

If *will* is used in the First person, as “I *will go*,” it expresses not merely future time, but intention. Thus “I *will go*” means “I intend to go.” Here *will* is a Principal verb (not an Auxiliary), since it expresses a great deal more than future time and is equivalent to the verb “intend.”

If *shall* is used in the Second or Third person, as “You *shall go*,” “He *shall go*,” it expresses not merely future time, but an order or a promise or a threat or a confident hope. Here *shall* is a Principal verb, not an Auxiliary, since it expresses a great deal more than future time.

10. May, might; should, would.—These are the Auxiliaries used for forming the various tenses and expressing the various uses of the Subjunctive mood.

May and *might* are used to express a purpose. If the verb going before is in the Present or Future Indicative, we use *may* to express the Subjunctive. If the verb going before is in the Past Indicative, we use *might* to express the Subjunctive :—

He <i>has worked</i> hard (Present)	}	<i>that he may win a prize.</i>
He <i>will work</i> hard (Future)		

He *worked* hard (Past) *that he might win a prize.*

May is also used to express a wish or prayer—

May he live long and see not the grave !

Should and *would* (the Past forms of *shall* and *will*) are used to express a condition and its consequence :—

<i>Condition.</i>	<i>Consequence.</i>
If he <i>should</i> meet me,	he <i>would</i> know me.

11. Do, did.—These auxiliaries are used for forming the Present and Past tenses (Indefinite) of a Principal verb in the Indicative mood, whenever the Principal verb is used either (1) with a Negative, or (2) for asking a question :—

" I do not see this. *Did* he see it ?

The verb "*do*" is also used for forming the Imperative of a Principal verb, whenever the Principal verb is used with a Negative :—

Do not come. *Do* not ask me any questions.

12. Auxiliary and Principal.—The verbs *may*, *have*, *be*, *do*, like the verbs *shall* and *will*, are sometimes Auxiliary and sometimes Principal verbs :—

<i>Auxiliary.</i>	
I <i>have come</i> (Present Perfect).	
He <i>was praised</i> (Past Indef. Passive).	
He eats that he <i>may live</i> (Present Subjunctive of Purpose).	
He <i>did not go</i> (Past Indicative).	
If he <i>should come</i> (Future Sub- indefinite Condition).	

	<i>Principal.</i>
	I <i>have</i> (=possess) a watch.
	The earth <i>is round</i> (Intrans. Verb with its Complement).
	He <i>may</i> (=is allowed or permitted to) go away.
	He <i>did</i> (=performed) his work well.
	He <i>should</i> (=ought to) keep his word.

SERIES OF ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR GRAMMARS.

BY J. C. NESFIELD, M.A.

BOOK I. THE PARTS OF SPEECH, with numerous Examples, and Questions and Answers on the text. For the use of elementary classes in European and other English-teaching schools. 5 Annas.

The same in DIGLOTT form (Urdu-English or Hindi-English), for the use of elementary classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools. 6 Annas each.

BOOK II. EASY PARSING AND ANALYSIS, with numerous examples and parsing models. For the use of Upper Primary and Lower Middle classes in European and other English-teaching schools. 8 Annas.

The same in DIGLOTT form (Urdu-English or Hindi-English), for the use of the corresponding classes in Anglo-Vernacular schools. 8 Annas each.

BOOK III. (a) IDIOM AND GRAMMAR FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, with numerous examples and parsing charts. For the use of Upper Middle classes preparing for the Middle Scholarship Examinations in Indian provinces. 1 Rupee.

(b) QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS on the above, consisting of—Part I. Salient Rules and Definitions. Part II. Questions and Answers on Parsing. Part III. Solutions of Examples in Text. Part IV. Questions from Middle Examinations with their Answers. 12 Annas.

BOOK IV. (a) ENGLISH IDIOM, GRAMMAR, AND SYNTHESIS: A Manual of Practical and Theoretical English for High Schools and University Students, in Five Parts. Part I. Accidence, Analysis, Syntax, and Punctuation. Part II. Idiom in Words, Phrases, and Constructions. Part III. The Transformation and Synthesis of Sentences. Part IV. Word-Building and Derivation. Part V. Figures of Speech, Poetic Diction, and Prosody. Rs. 2.8.

(b) QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS on the above. Part I. Salient Rules and Definitions. Part II. Questions and Answers in Parsing. Part III. Solution of Examples in the Text. 12 Annas.

APPENDIX TO BOOK IV. 3 Annas.

VERNACULAR GRAMMARS. Short and easy books, prepared by competent Indian scholars. These volumes, besides containing all the essentials of Urdu or Hindi Grammar, indirectly aid in the study of English Grammar.

URDU. Tashil-ul-Qawaid. Part I. 2 Annas. Part II. 3 Annas.

HINDI. Bháshá Saral Vyakaran. Part I. 1 Anna. Part II. 2 Annas.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, BOMBAY, & CALCUTTA.